

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Austria	23.8	Lebanon	21.50
Belgium	30.8	Luxembourg	21.1
Denmark	2.50	Norway	2.50
Finland	1.5	Sweden	1.50
France	2.50	Switzerland	1.70
Germany	1.50	Turkey	1.70
Greece	1.5	U.S. Military (Mar.)	20.75
India	1.5	Yugoslavia	12.10
Iran	1.5		
Italy	1.5		
Israel	1.5		

## Protesters In Peking Denounce 4 Radicals

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 21 (NYT).—Large crowds paraded through the streets of Peking today, denouncing four senior leftist radicals—Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching-kuo, as the campaign against China's leftists spread openly to the capital.

Among the well-organized demonstrators were several veteran party and army officials who were purged during the Cultural Revolution, and one who reappeared today for the first time since he was reported to have lost his post in this year's anti-rightist campaign. Diplomatic sources in Peking said that Chen Mu-shih, who was stripped last summer of his job as director of the Chinese news agency, led the news agency's delegation today.

The marchers—from factories, schools and offices throughout the capital—carried banners attacking the four radicals by name. Some chanted "Down with Chiang Ching-kuo, down with Chiang Ching-kuo." The four radicals, who reportedly have been under arrest for two weeks, also include Chang Chun-chiao, the senior deputy premier; Wang Hung-wen, the youthful second-ranking member of the party; and Yao Wen-yuan, the party's chief propagandist.

Escalating Actions

Today's demonstration in Peking, estimated to involve several hundred thousand persons, was the latest in a series of evidently well-planned and escalating actions against the radicals.

The radicals' arrest and the charges against them have still not been announced officially in the press. China's new authorities, led by Hua Kuo-feng, now the chairman of the Chinese Communist party, seem to be laying the groundwork carefully for a showdown.

Diplomats in Peking expect a major public announcement shortly, on either the arrests or the appointment of Mr. Hua and other new party leaders. A meeting of party leaders, either the Central Committee or an enlarged meeting of the Politburo, is believed to have concluded, but a gathering of top military commanders may still be going on in Peking.

There were these other developments today:

• The party newspaper, the People's Daily, launched what seemed to analysts here to be an elliptical attack on Mr. Chang, charging that a former journalist from Shanghai had written 40 years ago a "black article" criticizing Lu Hsiang, China's most famous writer of this century and a hero to the Communists.

The former journalist was described as an "old capitalist" who had "surrendered" to the Chinese Nationalists. Mr. Chang was originally a journalist from Shanghai, and he reportedly had been arrested by the Nationalists.

• Provincial Chinese broadcasts monitored here revealed that in several other major cities there have been demonstrations during the last few days in support of Mr. Hua and critical of "those who pursue splitism, intrigue and conspiracy in a bid to usurp party and state power," as a broadcast from Huanan put it.

About 500,000 persons took part in the demonstration in Canton, China, the capital of the province, the report claimed. In Canton, the figure was said to be 800,000.

Today's demonstration in Peking was said to be 300,000.

This has come from Jerusalem via London and back again to Jerusalem, a spokesman announced on the radio.

According to the unofficial sources, Israel started giving military aid to the Christians a few months after the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war, when the Christian forces faced defeat by Muslim factions.

Uniforms, Rifles

The sources said the Israeli military assistance covered the following areas:

• Supply of military equipment, including standard-issue Israeli Army uniforms, automatic rifles, mortars and U.S.-made, World-War-II-vintage Sherman tanks.

• Setting up of an elaborate radio communication network linking Christian villages in southern Lebanon with Israeli outposts on the frontier.

• Training of tank crews and other personnel, including local militiamen, on their home ground and in Israel itself.

A report in Time magazine recently said Israeli leaders, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, have held meetings with Phalangist leaders in southern Lebanon to coordinate a course of action.

The Israeli government has denied the report.

Leftist and Muslim sources have accused Israeli troops of intervening directly in the Lebanese strife. Some reports said Muslim leftist troops captured Israeli-supplied weapons.



ON THE SCENE—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith talking to newsmen at Geneva.

## First in Seven Months

## Formal Truce Begins in Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The first formal cease-fire in seven months became effective in Lebanon at 6 a.m. today, the deadline set by Arab leaders at their limited summit meeting in Riyadh Monday.

Most of the fighting in Beirut stopped shortly after the deadline. The unaccustomed calm along the frontlines was pierced only occasionally by sniper fire.

## Israeli Aid to Lebanese Right Said to Be 'Uniforms to Tanks'

TEL AVIV, Oct. 21 (UPI).—Israel has provided almost everything but troops to aid the Christian rightists fighting in the Lebanese civil war, unofficial sources said today.

The sources denied reports of Israeli troops fighting alongside Christian forces in southern Lebanon but told of an extensive Israeli military assistance program that included "everything from uniforms to Sherman tanks."

Meanwhile, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official asserted at a news briefing there was no Israeli "military intervention" in the 18-month-old Lebanese strife. He declined, however, to say what he meant by "intervention."

While playing up their humanitarian aid to villagers in southern Lebanon, the Israelis have censored reports of their military aid to Christian forces.

Israeli-Made Arms

The state-run television network occasionally has shown films of Christian Phalangists carrying Israeli-made weapons, but all these films have been produced by foreign television networks.

Israeli crews have been barred from independently producing similar reports.

The state-run radio carried a report from the London-based correspondent quoting a dispatch from the BBC correspondent in Jerusalem highlighting the Israeli military aid to the Christian rightists in Lebanon.

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In mid-morning, several rounds of shells fell on the residential quarters in Muslim-held west Beirut.

At nightfall, the radio controlled by the leftist-Muslim alliance said the cease-fire had been about 60-per-cent effective. It added that this was a hopeful sign pointing to even quieter days ahead.

Beirut residents were more skeptical. "It feels like a worn old suit that the tailor has turned around," said Abou Said, a veteran journalist. "We have seen it before, and we'll see more of the same in the future."

"Murderous Folly"

Most shops remained shuttered and people kept off the streets, remembering that all through the night the residential areas of both sides had been raked by artillery, rockets and heavy machine-gun fire in one of the longest, most uninterrupted shelling of the war. "Murderous Folly in Beirut," was the banner headline in the French-language newspaper L'Orient Le Jour this morning.

Gen. Ali Shayer, the Saudi Arabian military attaché, was reported to be in constant touch through the day with rival military leaders in an effort to bolster the truce. His activity underscored once more the pivotal role played by Saudi Arabia here in recent days.

It was Saudi Arabia that intervened decisively Friday, requesting Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization to break off their savage battle in the mountains. It was Saudi Arabia that persuaded Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to attend the Riyadh summit without preconditions, and Gen. Shayer who made the arrangements for Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, to slip safely out of the Muslim-held area of Lebanon to join the other Arab leaders.

Political Role

Political observers here are increasingly convinced that with Saudi Arabia openly engaged in a political role here for the first time, the Lebanese crisis has been "Arabized" and events here will be determined even more than in the past by what happens in other Arab capitals.

The Damascus radio, which is government-controlled, today gave evidence to this effect.

It declared that the Riyadh summit had brought such a marked improvement in inter-Arab relations that Syria's original goals in Lebanon could now be fulfilled in the Arab context.

The Syrian Army remains poised in favorable positions overlooking Beirut and threatening the port city of Sidon, in the south. Observers here say that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Smith Declares Black Demands Threaten Talks

By Bernard Weinraub

GENEVA, Oct. 21 (NYT).—Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia arrived in Geneva today and said that new demands by African nationalists seriously threatened the upcoming conference designed to set up a biracial temporary government in Rhodesia that would lead to black majority rule.

At the same time Mr. Smith insisted that the United States and Britain had firmly endorsed the formula for transition to black majority rule that the Rhodesian leader had accepted. African efforts to change the basis of agreement already reached, Mr. Smith said, could cripple the talks.

Mr. Smith, the first leader to fly in for the conference with black African nationalists, told journalists at Geneva's Cointrin Airport, "I believe it is possible, at the end, we might arrive at a situation when in all honesty we will have to say that the whole concept which brought us here has been undermined, has been defeated. Therefore there is no point in continuing."

He emphasized, however, that "I have come here in a positive frame of mind. We will try to make the conference succeed."

The Geneva conference is due to open formally Oct. 28, and will be preceded by private preparatory talks between Mr. Smith, four African nationalist leaders and Ivor Richard, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, who will preside over the meeting at the Palais des Nations.

Chairman's Arrival

Mr. Richard, arriving six hours after the Rhodesian leader, said he would seek to make the talks a success.

"I see it as my function to listen to all the voices, to see how much agreement there is, and if need be to suggest possible ways in which we can go from that basis to full agreement," Mr. Richard said. "It will not be easy."

Mr. Richard said he envisaged an initial phase lasting about a week to 10 days during which participants would make general statements of their positions. Later, detailed negotiations would begin and he said he expected this would take "much longer."

Earlier, Mr. Smith, appearing relaxed and confident, insisted that he had accepted the plan advanced by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on the ground that it was fixed and not negotiable. It is this plan that has been partly rejected by Rhodesian nationalists and termed negotiable by the Africans as well as

Not 'Emotional'

Asked if he envisaged a situation where he would walk out of the conference, Mr. Smith said: "I am not an emotional kind of bloke, you know. I don't easily get up and walk out."

The Kissinger proposals, accepted by Mr. Smith on Sept. 24, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Ivor Richard

by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland.

Asked if any part of the settlement plan was negotiable, Mr. Smith replied: "It was an agreement of a package deal. I sold it on the basis that it was not negotiable. We had to accept the whole package or reject the whole package."

Mr. Smith added, "I understand there are people who want to open the package. They believe they can open it to change things they want to change and those things alone. 'You all know from experience that cannot be the position. If you open a package then the whole package is open for negotiation. This really means you are annulling the agreement already made.'"

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## Portuguese General Warns Of Rightists in Armed Forces

By Maryline Howe

LISBON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The governor of Lisbon's military region warned today that "rightist political forces" were trying to destabilize Portugal's armed forces.

Gen. Vasco Lourenço confirmed that conscript officers have genuine grievances over pay and slow promotion, and he said they were being "used."

The Lisbon military chief made his statements during a visit to the Quetzal infantry detachment, stationed a few miles northwest of the capital.

He said that a secret meeting of officers had been detected last night at Malveira, 20 miles west of here, and that disciplinary measures were being considered.

Similar clandestine meetings three years ago, for the same reasons, led to the formation of the Armed Forces Movement, which overthrew the rightist dictatorship.

The spokesman for the Council of the Revolution, the supreme military body, last night declared, "If soldiers are holding clandestine meetings they will be subject to military discipline."

50 at Meeting

According to press reports, a group of 50 military—university graduates who were given automatic rank when conscripted—met at Malveira in the house of a colleague last night to discuss their long-standing claims for better pay and quicker promotion.

Infantry troops and the National Republican Guard reportedly set up roadblocks around Malveira and demanded the identification of all the officers attending the meeting.

The officers complained but protested against what they called "interference" with their constitutional right to hold meetings. They insisted that it was not a political meeting but a kind of "trade-union meeting" to discuss their "just professional claims."

Gen. Lourenço pointed out that the same grievances were one of the causes of the "captains' revolution" of April 25, 1974. He admitted that the problem was still unsolved.

Wyszynski in Rome; May Discuss Quitting

ROME, Oct. 21 (AP).—Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the Polish primate, arrived in Rome today amid reports that he would discuss his resignation with Pope Paul VI.

The cardinal, who has clashed with government officials in Poland and sometimes differed with church dignitaries in the Vatican, submitted a letter of resignation to the Pope in August, when he turned 75, as required by the Pope for bishops reaching that age. Sources here said that it is up to the Pope to decide whether to accept the resignation at some future date.

## Study Shows U.S. Prestige at Low Point in West Europe

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—A preliminary analysis of a Ford administration-sponsored poll of West European attitudes toward the United States last summer concluded that "while there is still a large reservoir of goodwill toward the U.S. in West Europe, it is currently at its lowest level in the history of USIA surveys."

This analysis of the survey, which was conducted mostly by Gallup organization affiliates under the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency, was disclosed to The New York Times by sources interested in the election of Jimmy Carter, the Democratic presidential nominee. The USIA is an independent executive agency that takes policy guidance from the State Department.

Richard Mosen, director of research at the agency, confirmed some of the findings of this analysis but contended that they were misleading and incomplete

when taken by themselves and that further analyses had been and were being conducted.

He said he had told James Kaogh, director of the USIA, that the survey was a "mixed bag." He said in a telephone interview that an official report would be made public only after additional study.

Periodical Samples

The USIA periodically samples overseas attitudes toward the United States and interprets and publishes the results.

The new survey was based on 1,000 respondents in Britain, 950 in West Germany, 922 in Italy and 854 in France. The polling margin of error ranged from plus or minus 4 per cent in Britain to plus or minus 6 per cent in France.

The preliminary analysis disclosed to The Times lends support to Mr. Carter's campaign charge that, under President Ford's leadership, the United States has been losing respect

in the world. Mr. Ford has denied this and has accused Mr. Carter of "slandering the good name of the United States."

The Ford-Carter dispute over U.S. prestige abroad is reminiscent of the controversy during the 1960 presidential campaign of John Kennedy and Richard Nixon. USIA reports similar to the latest one were disclosed to The Times during that campaign, too, backing Kennedy's contention that U.S. prestige was slipping.

Several administration officials reported that members of the National Security Staff of the White House were doing research in the executive branch USIA surveys to unearth other USIA surveys that might show a favorable attitude toward the United States.

According to one of these officials, "All they've been able to come up with is a poll by a German polling outfit that says the West Germans like us better than they like the French or the British."

While the preliminary analysis of the new survey showed that a majority of West Europeans still identified their nations' interests with those of the United States and expressed confidence in the ability of the United States to deal wisely with its domestic problems, substantial negative attitudes were found.

The survey indicated that the favorable or "good opinion" toward the "U.S. in general" was as follows:

• "At a level of 34 per cent since 1954."

• "At a 41-per-cent level in Italy—also a record low."

## But Washington Analysis Sees 'Large Reservoir of Goodwill'

At a 33-per-cent level in France—its lowest point since 1958.

At a 57-per-cent level in West Germany—which, while a majority, is only slightly above its long-term low in 1973.

Alan Carter, the assistant director of the USIA for public information, confirmed the figures. He said that a second analysis of the survey had also been prepared, but that "the two papers come out basically the same way, with some of the more positive findings highlighted in the second paper."

"It's a question of where you put the emphasis," he said.

The positive highlights in the survey, which was made in July and August, and is entitled "Standing of the U.S. and NATO in West European Public Opinion," were as follows:

• "Despite the adverse trend in general esteem, the continued majority in Britain (64 per cent) and an increased majority in

West Germany (81 per cent) believe that the basic interests of their country and those of the U.S. are at least fairly well in agreement."

• "Whatever reservation most may have about America's potential for future progress, at least a fair amount of confidence was voiced by the majority or near majority in the countries surveyed that America has the ability to deal wisely with its own domestic problems."

• "It is not that bad opinion of the U.S. has risen—this has always been very low except in France, and currently ranges from 7 per cent in West Germany to 16 per cent in Italy. Rather, many have become neutral or undecided in their views and indicate 'neither good nor bad opinion' or voice no opinions about the U.S. in general."

The negative findings of the analysis were:

• "The suggestion from further (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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## Expulsion Order Expected

Swedes Are Said to Believe  
Pyongyang Led Smuggling

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 21 (NYT).—The smuggling operation organized by North Korean diplomats in Scandinavia was directed from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, informed Swedish sources believe.

The same sources also are convinced that the purpose of the operation was to raise badly needed foreign currency to help finance the day-to-day operations and the propaganda activities of North Korean Embassies abroad.

Until now, the origin of the smuggling campaign as well as the motives behind it has been a matter of conjecture here.

With a link firmly established

between the black-market activities and the North Koreans, sources expect that the members of the North Korean Embassy staff here will be expelled in a matter of days. Some members of the staff have already left.

It is Sweden's hope that the North Korean ambassador, Kil Jae Gyong, who has publicly denied any personal involvement in the smuggling ring, will leave voluntarily or be recalled. The Swedes would rather not throw him out because that could invite retaliation against Swedish diplomatic personnel in Pyongyang.

As a precautionary measure, the sources said privately, the Swedes have already asked wives and children of members of the embassy staff in Pyongyang to leave the country by tomorrow.

That move constitutes an admission of something which Swedish officials have so far declined to say publicly—that there is in fact a link between recent arrests here of Swedish black marketeers and the North Korean Embassy staff in Stockholm. Formal confirmation of this fact is expected next week when Stockholm police complete inquiries and provide the Foreign Ministry with a report.

**Denmark Activities**  
The operation was first exposed Friday, when Denmark announced that North Korean diplomats had been dealing in duty-free liquor and cigarettes and, through middlemen, distributing them to the Danish market. Danish police also said that they had caught two North Korean diplomats trying to pass several hundred pounds of hashish to Danish distributors.

According to sources here, four Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland—had planned a simultaneous announcement that they had uncovered the ring. But the Danish police were forced to move prematurely because the arrest of the diplomats had been made openly and was public knowledge.

Norway followed on Monday with an announcement that it had uncovered a similar smuggling ring and found 10,000 bottles of illicit alcohol as well as thousands of duty-free cigarettes. Norway immediately served an expulsion notice on the North Korean diplomats there, as the Danes had the week before. Finland asked four diplomats to leave today.

Sources here say the smuggling operation was well orchestrated throughout Scandinavia and was designed to exploit the fact that prices for liquor and cigarettes in Scandinavia are extraordinarily high.

At the same time, however, the sources regard the operation as incredibly inept and even pathetic. The duty-free goods were brought from Polish to Swedish ports in ill-concealed packages aboard a bus loaded on board a ferry. Customs authorities could not stop the buses, which were described as "diplomatic transport."—Robert E. Sample Jr.

**Envoys Refuse to Go**  
HELSINKI, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Four North Korean diplomats, ordered to leave Finland, today refused to go.

Their spokesman said the Finnish government "must review the illegal decision to expel four members of our mission here."

The spokesman at the North Korean mission, who will apparently be its only diplomat following the expulsions, said the Finnish Foreign Ministry had not produced a shred of evidence.

"The truth of the matter is that a subversive and professional-style thief has stolen goods from the North Korean stores here and sold them," he added.



Part of large group of Peking demonstrators march in support of new leadership.

## Peking Crowds Denounce 4 Leftists

(Continued from Page 1)

king began at 8 a.m. with the marchers—accompanied by the sounds of exploding firecrackers, drums and cymbals—pouring out of side streets into the Avenue of Eternal Tranquility and then across Tiananmen Square. Some marchers carried crude caricatures depicting the leftists as "poisonous weeds," a label they have been given in the press.

Groups from different ministries paraded together. A detachment from the Peking Ballet danced down the street.

Yang Cheng-wu, a deputy chief of staff of the army who was purged in 1968 and reappeared two years ago, was cheered by other marchers.

**Speech, Editorial**  
Although today's demonstration was clearly organized by the new leadership, in the Chinese scheme of things it sloped just short of an official announcement. That can be made only through a speech by a senior leader, such as Mr. Hua, or a major editorial in the press.

Chinese and Western travelers returning here from Shanghai brought the first indications that there was some opposition in that city to the huge demonstrations held there during the last few days denouncing the four senior leftists. The four, all Politburo members, were associated in Shanghai during the 1956-67 Cultural Revolution and three of them still hold the three top jobs in the Shanghai party administration.

Some travelers said there was grumbling among at least a few Shanghai citizens about the reported arrests, while others said that the crowds in Shanghai were little more than apathetic.

So far, there has been little other visible or effective opposition to the campaign against Miss Chiang and her three associates. They seem to have lost in rapid succession their power.

**Argentine Troops Kill**  
BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 21 (AP).—Security forces in Cordoba killed a 30-year-old U.S. woman after she threw a hand grenade at them, according to an army communiqué today.

The U.S. Embassy confirmed the death of Chris Ann Olson de Oliva, 30, of Berkeley, Calif., the daughter of a vice-president of Kaiser Industries and the estranged wife of an Argentine. Mrs. Oliva was shot early Tuesday.

bases in Shanghai, the media, Peking and Tientsin Universities in the capital, and the urban militia.

**Mao's Resting Place**  
TOKYO, Oct. 21 (AP).—The memorial hall for Mao is to be built by next April on Jade Fountain Hill in Peking's west-ern suburbs. Japan's Kyodo news service reported today.

Quoting sources in Peking, Kyodo said the memorial will be built before the next Qing Ming Festival, when Chinese pay respect to their ancestors.

Mao's body is to be kept in a crystal coffin in the memorial hall.

**Beirut Cease-Fire in Effect;**  
**First Truce in Seven Months**

(Continued from Page 1)

President Assad may well resume the Syrian drive for a military solution if the present political intervention of the Arab countries does not bring the desired result.

**Weakened Militarily**  
The Palestinians, specialists here believe, will be more pliant in the future. They have been weakened militarily. But the Palestinians, on the other hand, fought a fierce and effective battle last week against the Syrians in the mountains—the first battle of its kind between Arab armies. The Palestinians thus demonstrated their will to remain independent, it is reasoned here.

Finally, it is expected here that, having accepted to cooperate with the other Arab governments in the Middle East, they will be more pliant in the future.

**Teacher Loses**  
**Sex-Change Suit**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP).—Paula (formerly Paul) Grossman, who was fired as a Bernards Township, N.J., public-school teacher after undergoing a 1971 sex-change operation, lost a bid for a Supreme Court hearing on a suit charging sex discrimination.

The justices refused to review a decision of the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the action of the township's board of education in dismissing the music teacher, who had taught there for 14 years. The plaintiff's attorneys argued that their client "takes the position that it is immaterial how she reached the status of being a female."

The school board said it was told by its consulting child psychiatrist that there would be "adverse emotional and psychological consequences to the children" if their teacher returned as a woman.

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Rhodesia Economic Problem  
Is Blamed on Rail Bottleneck

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (NYT).—Rhodesia's economy is faltering less because of economic sanctions than because of serious transport difficulties and an increasing outflow of skilled labor, according to U.S. government analysts.

The analysts predicted that Rhodesia's economy would experience "zero growth" this year, despite a good harvest and the opening of several nickel and gold mines.

The most critical problem for Rhodesia, they said, was the inability to move all its export goods, including chrome, nickel and tobacco, to South African harbors for shipment to world markets.

The reason is a bottleneck in the South African rail system centered in the Transvaal triangle encompassing Johannesburg, Witwatersrand and Victoria, which has developed as a result of increased business activity in the region.

The analysts, from the State Department and other agencies, said it was clear that the South African government had given priority to its own transport needs over those of landlocked Rhodesia.

They added that South Africa could probably eliminate the bottleneck—involving switching facilities—rather easily, if it desired.

But as a result of the tie-ups, they said, a substantial portion of Rhodesia's annual total of 7 to 8 million tons of exports has had to be stockpiled or warehoused in Rhodesia for lack of transport. There is only one rail line available to Rhodesia—running south to the South African ports—since Mozambique closed the other line in March.

In addition, the analysts noted, increased black nationalist guerrilla activity has compelled the Rhodesians to move goods only in daylight.

**Many Violations**  
As for the economic sanctions, imposed by the United Nations in 1966, the analysts said that "about 90 per cent" of Rhodesia's imports and exports could be regarded as violations of the sanctions.

Of crucial importance to Rhodesia is the daily import of about 50,000 barrels of oil and petroleum products by rail and road from South Africa.

Last August there were reports in the press that Mobil Oil Corp. and other oil companies had plotted to supply petroleum products to Rhodesia in violation of the sanctions.

The analysts said that while there was no direct evidence of active complicity by U.S. oil companies in this traffic it was "obvious" that a substantial portion of oil and gasoline going to Rhodesia came from South African subsidiaries of Mobil, Caltex and Shell-British Petroleum.

**Unmarked Tankers**  
The traffic in railway tank cars and truck tankers to Rhodesia does not carry company markings, the analysts said, Nor is there any record of the origin of a commodity state evenly divided between whites and blacks, with a white chairman, which would be the dominant body and supervise the drafting of a new Constitution for the majority-ruled government.

**Nationalist Fears**  
What nationalists fear is that the council of state would control the handover process and leave the white minority in a powerful and central position. The Africans want full power upon the establishment of an interim government.

Mr. Smith said today that part of the agreement was that in the interim government the ministries of defense and of law and order would be held by whites. Black African leaders, he said, have denounced this.

Two black politicians expected to arrive on Sunday are Joshua Nkomo, who heads a faction of the African National Council, and Robert Mugabe, political spokesman of the Zimbabwe African National Union guerrillas, who has formed a loose alliance with Mr. Nkomo.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of a rival faction of the ANC, is scheduled to arrive Monday. No arrival date is known yet for the Rev. Ndabanangisi Mphahlele, who disputes Mr. Mugabe's leadership of ZANU.

**Moscow Police**  
**Break Up Sit-In**  
**By Jewish Group**

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Soviet police today ended a sit-in protest at a parliament reception office by 25 Jews seeking to emigrate to Israel, Jewish sources said.

The protesters were driven away in three buses soon after the reception office closed, the sources said. They said 21 of the demonstrators were taken to the outskirts of the capital and released, but four others, who were taken in a separate bus, were presumably arrested. They said the sit-ins "will continue" until the Jews' demands are met.

It was the fourth consecutive day that the Jews, many of whom today donned Star of David badges, had staged a sit-in at the Soviet office, just across from the Kremlin.

Earlier, three of the Jews were allowed to meet Soviet Interior Minister Nikolai Shchekolov, but they said they walked out when he declined to discuss their claims that auxiliary police had beaten them.

Income Gap  
In U.K. Shrinks

LONDON, Oct. 21 (Reuters).—Latest figures show that the wealth gap between Britain's rich and poor has narrowed a trend that has existed since 1960. It was reported today by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth.

In 1974 the top 1 per cent owned 25 per cent of the nation's wealth, the top 5 per cent 47.4 per cent and the bottom 10 per cent 61.5 per cent, the report said.

The corresponding 1973 figures were 28 per cent, 50.5 per cent and 64.7 per cent.

The report said that between 1973 and 1974 the bottom per cent increased its share of national income after tax from 6.8 per cent to 7.4 per cent, while that of the top 20 per cent declined from 42.7 per cent to 42.4 per cent.

In the same period average income after tax increased 13.6 per cent, the report added.

Surge of Activity in Kremlin  
May Signal High Post Shift

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (WP).—A Western diplomat said happily the other day, "Things are finally starting to move."

For those whose job it is to monitor the shifts in position and power in the Kremlin, the recent past has been static, even boring.

Now the local Kremlinologists are alert again over a series of appointments, awards and absences—the stuff of rumor in Moscow—that may signal some changes in the higher echelons of the ruling Politburo.

The last time this happened, a year or so ago, the speculation centered on Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, whose uncertain health and advancing age were viewed by some Western analysts as evidence of political weakness. At the moment, however, Mr. Brezhnev seems more on top than ever. With his 70th birthday approaching, he is active,

good humored in his public appearances and seems to have enhanced his influence in current maneuverings.

**Stroke or Heart Attack?**  
The main question now is the future of Premier Alexei Kosygin, 72, who is known to have had a stroke or heart attack in mid-June. U.S. spokesman Averell Harriman a few weeks ago said that Kosygin was on the mend and would return to work shortly.

Monday, Mr. Kosygin reappeared in public for the first time in three months to participate in the welcoming celebrations for a visiting Mongolian delegation.

The logical time for him to appear formally would be at the expected plenum of the party Central Committee later this month or the scheduled session of the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, which will approve the five-year economic plan that is Mr. Kosygin's principal responsibility.

But the illness of the Premier has demonstrated again that the Soviet leadership is a geriatric crew, averaging more than 60 years of age and that some changes soon are inevitable. Hence, the current interest in Kremlinology.

**Spotlight on Kirilenko**  
In the last few weeks, increasing attention has been officially lavished on Andrei Kirilenko, generally regarded as the No. 2 man in the party apparatus. He was feted in the Kremlin today when he received a Hero of Socialist Labor award and made a speech which sounded like he was campaigning: "All these years, wherever I was," he said, "I have always devoted my strength, experience and knowledge to serving my party and people."

The flaw in predicting a bright future for Mr. Kirilenko—as Mr. Kosygin's replacement perhaps or for President Nikolai Podgorniy or even Mr. Brezhnev—should be more on to some honorific post—is that Mr. Kirilenko is 70. In his speech, he observed that it is "good that in our country this is only considered middle age."

Another possible Kosygin replacement has been tipped as Nikolai Tikhonov, until recently an obscure deputy premier who was promoted to the third deputy premiership when Mr. Kosygin fell ill. Mr. Tikhonov is 71.

The conclusion, therefore, seems to be that, despite the possibility of individual changes, power will remain firmly in the grip of the same group that has been running the country since 1944 when Nikita Khrushchev was ousted.

The suspected big loser at the moment is Politburo member Pyotr Demichiev, who is minister of culture. He has been noted lately for his absences. What is more, his ministry was criticized in Pravda this week for shortcomings in the management of museums.

**U.S. Prestige Is at Low Point**  
**In West Europe, Study Says**

(Continued from Page 1)

questioning is that—just as the long-term trends—the short-range trend over the past year is also more negative than positive, and that the most frequent reason relates to the Watergate scandal and corruption.

"Whatever the success of the U.S. Bicentennial celebration at home and abroad, they (the) apparently did not succeed in arresting a downward trend since 1972 in the proportions who view Americans as still on their way up in the things that make us outstanding."

With regard to opinion surveys in France, West Germany, Italy and Britain, toward NATO, an analysis found that "while NATO is still predominantly judged to be essential among those aware of NATO who expressed an opinion, confidence in NATO has clearly declined over the past several years."

Contrary to the results of these public opinion surveys, most reports from West European diplomats in Washington hold that their governments are very favorably disposed toward the Ford administration.

All the USIA officials reached by The Times daily rejected the suggestion that publication of the survey was being delayed for political reasons. According to Mr. Carlier, the USIA official in charge of the survey, "The report will be issued."

**"farouche"**  
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Giscard Mocked  
By L'Humanité

PARIS, Oct. 21 (UPI).—The French Communist party mocked the government today for its angry rebuttal of a Wall Street Journal editorial and asked pointedly whether President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing would fly to Washington to defend his economic policies.

The Communist party organ, L'Humanité, said the government's scathing rejection of the U.S. paper's criticism of Prime Minister Raymond Barre's anti-inflation plan gave the editorial undue publicity.

L'Humanité was referring to a statement made by the Elysée Palace spokesman, who charged that the editorial criticism showed a "total ignorance" of French economic affairs.

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## Charge by Staff Engineers

# on U.S. Atom Agency Claim Safety Matters Are Ignored

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A group of engineers on the staff of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have charged in recent weeks that the agency has failed to consider and act upon serious questions that the public has raised about the safety of nuclear reactors.

Their concern was highlighted Friday when Ronald Friesage, director of the agency, read and charged that the mission "covered up on possible nuclear safety problems reaching significance."

Rowden, chairman of the commission, denied that the agency had either permitted the release of unsafe reactors or suppressed dissenting opinion of staff members.

Rowden said that the mission actively sought such information as it came to the attention of the agency.

He said that the mission had emerged only two weeks before the presidential election, in which tough new regulatory control proposals are on the ballot in six states.

Friesage's broad allegation that the commission has ignored safety concerns was, like Pollard's, based in part on a safety problem involving a reactor at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, which is located near Harrisburg, Pa.

Staff member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee said the charges by seven commission engineers were active investigation, his letter of resignation, Mr. Rowden, is admitted.

Rowden's Is Admitted

Israeli Reaction Restrained

Remark by Gen. Brown

By H.D.S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, Oct. 21 (AP)—Reaction to the new famous remark of Gen. George Brown, an Israeli military leader, was restrained in comparison to the furor raised in the United States.

Israeli leaders have reacted from commenting, partly because they do not want any accusations that they are in the U.S. election partly because Gen. Brown's remarks have been so well slapped by Americans themselves that comment from Israel could be considered superfluous and even counterproductive.

Gen. Brown's remarks in part, expressed by an Israeli in the independent news-Yediot Achronot. The newspaper said that Gen. Brown's remark was "utterly superfluous, but he said was absolutely correct."

Gen. Brown, if he is a true Israeli, should have pushed his remarks to increase its support for Israel—and not necessarily out of love for us," he said.

Israelis believe that the defense of Israel can be defended in terms of U.S. defense of Israel as well as Israel's own defense of Israel.

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Friesage said he believed "in common with a substantial number of my colleagues on the NRC technical staff that the NRC is violating the public trust."

Mr. Friesage said that, although the job of the commission was to carry out objective independent safety reviews, it had, time and time again, "covered up and brushed aside" nuclear safety problems of far-reaching significance.

"We are allowing dozens of large nuclear plants to operate in populated areas despite known safety deficiencies that could result in very serious accidents," the 38-year-old engineer said.

"We are issuing safety evaluation reports that are carefully censored to conceal major safety problems. We are withholding from the public NRC staff technical analyses of a wide range of unpleasant nuclear safety difficulties. We are giving the public glib reassurances about nuclear plant safety that we know lack an adequate technical basis."

"They just don't want to hear about the problems," an engineer said. "I've been with the commission for four years and if the commission is allowed to proceed as they have been, it will be a serious disservice to all of us—the agency, the utilities and the public."

"The Big Problems"

"Sometimes they divert you, sometimes they let you write a letter to pacify you," another engineer said. "But you are excluded from the big problems and, in extreme cases, you are reassigned."

Insisting that he fully supported the need for nuclear power, a third engineer said, "Every safety evaluation report is supposed to look like every other safety evaluation report. We catch files but miss white elephants."

Rowden's Is Admitted

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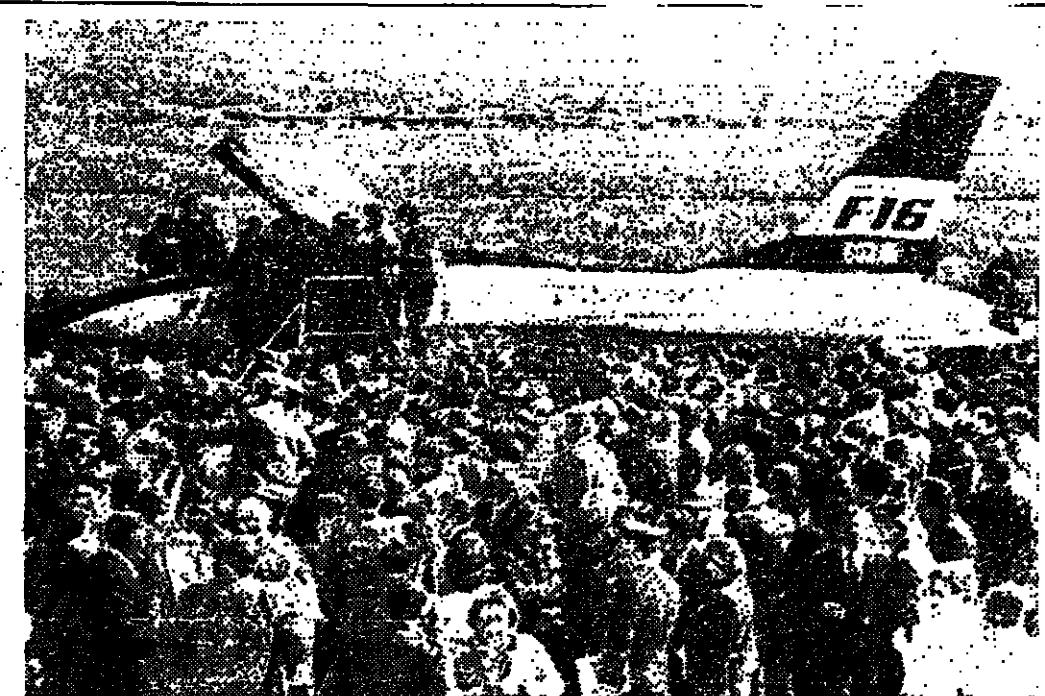
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Crowd surrounds first production model of F-16 fighter in Fort Worth, Texas.

## U.S. Rolls Out First F-16 Production Model

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 21 (AP)—The first production model of what may be as many as 4,000 F-16 fighter planes was formally displayed yesterday and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld called the project a tribute to cooperation between the United States and its NATO allies.

The red, white and blue fighter, rolled out before a crowd of about 10,000 persons yesterday, bore the flags of the United States, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway, the five nations which have announced plans to buy nearly 1,000 of the new fighters.

A spokesman for General Dynamics, which is building the aircraft, put the price tag at \$4.6 million a plane.

Previously, the plane had been listed as costing \$6 million.

"It's still expensive, but the defense of freedom has a cost," said Mr. Rumsfeld. "There's no free ride in life."

The plane was chosen last year after fierce competition with Northrop's YF-17, the French Mirage and Sweden's SAAB Viggen.

Continued Cooperation

"This program demonstrates the possibilities of cooperation between the United States and its NATO allies," said Mr. Rumsfeld.

"If such a multinational venture can successfully be undertaken with a complex weapons system such as the F-16, then surely we can succeed in other efforts as well."

The plane is about 48 feet long, has a wingspan of 31 feet and is about 16 feet tall. Its maximum operating weight is 33,000 pounds.

"Because it is small, it is difficult to detect, visually or with radar, and hard to hit," a General Dynamics spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the F-16 has "unparalleled fuel economy," consuming half of the fuel used by an F-4 Phantom and 17 per cent less fuel than the F-104 Starfighter when performing the same mission. He did not specify how much fuel the plane would consume on a mission of any distance, time or speed.

Commenting in Private Film

## 4 U.S. Military Aides Warn of Soviet Threat

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The secretary of the Navy, two Air Force generals and an admiral warn against the Soviet military threat in a privately financed film that the American Security Council said yesterday will be offered to television stations across the United States in the coming weeks.

The film could prove politically embarrassing to President Ford because it portrays the United States as being far behind the Soviet Union in weaponry. The privately financed American Security Council said that its educational arm produced the \$60,000 film "to reach as many Americans as possible with the facts concerning the growing military imbalance."

The American Security Council is a conservative, defense-oriented public issues organization that consistently has warned that U.S. spending on defense has failed to keep up with what is required to counter Soviet military strength.

Navy Secretary William Middendorf says in the film that Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, whom Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter has charged Mr. Ford with grumbling, "is right when he says we must reassert our will to protect our freedoms."

"Price of Peace"

"In the few precious moments of freedom that we may have left, let's not be found wanting," Mr. Middendorf continues in the film, entitled "The Price of Peace and Freedom."

Air Force Gen. Daniel James, commander of the North American Air Defense Command, says in the film that the anti-ballistic-missile defense that Congress canceled "was the best one that had ever been developed in the history of mankind."

He says that Congress, "in its wisdom, decided that it was too expensive to maintain for the small amount of sky that it protected, and they voted it out."

## U.S. Probers Said Against Trial of Hays

Sources Say Witness May Not Be Credible

By John M. Goshko and Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP)—U.S. Justice Department lawyers have recommended that the government not attempt to prosecute former Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, on criminal charges involving the sex-payroll scandal that led to his fall as a congressional power.

Reliable sources said yesterday that the recommendation was made by department lawyers conducting a grand-jury probe into allegations that Mr. Hays misused federal funds by arranging for his former mistress, Elizabeth Ray, to receive a congressional salary.

According to the sources, the lawyers argued that in a prosecution the government's case would depend primarily on Miss Ray's testimony. But the lawyers reportedly think that she would not be a credible witness because of her background and her efforts to use the notoriety of her relationship with Mr. Hays for financial gain.

Their recommendations were forwarded last week to Assistant Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, who heads the Criminal Division, the sources said. Under normal Justice Department practice, Mr. Thornburgh must endorse or disagree with the recommendation and pass it along to Attorney General Edward Levi for a decision.

Although Mr. Thornburgh and Mr. Levi have not yet acted on the matter, the sources said, the expectation within the Justice Department is that the Hays investigation will be closed.

Mr. Hays, a 38-year member of the House of Representatives, who wielded great power as chairman of the House Administration Committee through his control over campaign funds and office allowances, resigned from Congress on Sept. 1. At that time the House Ethics Committee dropped its investigation of his relationship with Miss Ray.

Trudeau, Miki Sign Trade, Economic Pact

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Japanese Premier Takeo Miki signed an agreement today for strengthening trade and economic ties between their countries.

The agreement calls for expansion and diversification of Japanese-Canadian trade "to the highest possible level" and bilateral and multilateral cooperation to solve common trade problems.

## President's Entry Is Mishandled By a White House Doorknob

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The television lights were switched on, the cameras focused on the door, the members of the press stood and the introduction was made: "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."

But nobody came in. Then there was a rattling and thumping at the door of the White House East Room. President Ford could not get in. Finally, he entered through another door leading to a hallway and took his place at the rostrum.

"We just had a doorknob break off," he explained, quickly adding: "You can't blame that on me."

There was some confusion about the doorknob incident. Mr. Ford said that the incident occurred as he was trying to leave the Oval Office for the walk to the East Room, where the reporters were waiting for him to start his news conference.

He said that the Oval Office doorknob came off in the hands of one of his aides, Terrence O'Donnell. But another aide later clarified the President's remarks, saying the door that lost its knob actually came from the Green Room, from which the thumps had emanated at the start of the news conference, and not the one leading from the Oval Office. He said that the doorknob was not a knob, actually, it was a ring-type handle.

A television crew later moved in to film a close-up of the spot on the door where the handle had been. But a presidential aide stepped in front of the camera to block the view.

## Levi Bars New Investigation Of Ford on Charges by Dean

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (WP)—Attorney General Edward Levi yesterday rejected a request for a new probe of allegations that President Ford lied about his role in helping to block a 1972 congressional investigation of the Watergate break-in.

The investigation had been sought by Reps. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., and John Conyers Jr., D-Mich., following charges made last week by former White House counsel John Dean 3d. Dean's allegations have since become an issue in the presidential campaign.

However, Mr. Levi said that he had concluded that "there is no credible evidence, new or old, making appropriate the initiation of a further investigation." Accordingly, he added, the Justice Department "declines to conduct a further, formal investigation of its own or to request the [Watergate] special prosecutor to conduct a further investigation."

Mr. Levi's statement appeared to foreclose any possibility of further official action relating to Dean's charges. In a TV interview, Dean said that former President Richard Nixon had directed Richard Cook, then a member of the White House congressional liaison staff, to talk with Mr. Ford in 1972 about halting a proposed Watergate inquiry by the House Banking Committee.

Mr. Ford then was the minority leader in the House. Following intensive Republican lobbying, the committee voted against holding Watergate hearings; but Mr. Ford, in his 1974 vice-presidential confirmation hearings, denied that the Nixon White House had asked him to fight off a committee investigation.

## UN Condemns A French Policy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 21 (UPI)—The General Assembly adopted a resolution today condemning France for its continued presence in the Comorian island of Mayotte, in the Indian Ocean. The vote was 102-1 with 38 abstentions. France cast the only negative vote after urging that a dialogue between Comorian factions should be opened. Most West European countries abstained.

Meanwhile, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today arrived home via Bahrain from a three-day visit to Reunion during which he rejected demands to grant autonomy to the Indian Ocean island.

## Irish Aide Wins Vote

DUBLIN, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Irish Defense Minister Patrick Donaghy today survived a parliamentary move to dismiss him for insulting President Cearbhall Ó Dálaigh by calling him a "thundering disgrace." Mr. Donaghy had apologized to the President.

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**IC Industries**  
earnings per share up 35% on record sales in first nine months.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME**  
for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 1976, compared with the same period of 1975  
(Dollars in thousands except per common share amounts)

	Quarter ended September 30			Nine months ended September 30		
	1976	1975	% Change	1976	1975	% Change
Sales and Revenues	\$426,882	\$382,996	11.5	\$1,245,983	\$1,107,586	12.5
Income before Taxes	25,035	20,688	21.0	67,351	45,556	47.8
Taxes on Income	11,537	4,639	148.7	27,257	13,162	107.1
Net Income	13,498	16,049	(15.9)	40,094	32,394	23.8
Net Income for Common Share	\$ .77	\$ .97	(20.6)	\$2.26	\$1.67	35.3

IC Industries achieved net income of \$2.26 per common share for the first nine months of 1976, a 35 percent improvement over the same period last year.  
Nine-month sales and revenue reached a record \$1.246 billion, a 12.5 percent increase over 1975.

**Third quarter another record for Commercial Products**  
The four divisions of the Abex Corporation, which make up the IC Commercial Products Group, established record third-quarter sales and pre-tax earnings.  
Sales and revenues for the third quarter were \$142.3 million, a 10.4 percent increase over the same period last year.  
Pre-tax income was up 9.1 percent to \$13.1 million.  
Incoming orders in September were ahead of August and sharply improved over September of 1975.

**Consumer Products third-quarter pre-tax income highest in company's history**  
A new third-quarter record for any IC Industries group was reported by the

IC Consumer Products Group, which produced \$14.3 million in pre-tax income on record sales of \$105.9 million.  
Midas International's sales of undercar services and recreational vehicles were 46.3 percent greater for the first nine months of 1976 than for the same period a year ago.  
Soft drink operations—Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers, Dad's Root Beer and Bubble Up—shared in the group's record nine-month sales of \$283.2 million and pre-tax income of \$52.5 million.  
Soft drink sales were paced by Pepsi General's 11.2 percent September increase in case-lot sales over 1975.

**Transportation Group profitable in September**  
The IC Transportation Group, primarily the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, continued to show major improvement in the third quarter, while showing an \$11 million loss this far for the year.  
September was profitable, and the nine-month loss was 50 percent less than was reported for the same period a year ago.  
Revenues for the first nine months were \$461.4 million, a 13.4 percent increase over last year.

**What's new at IC Industries?**  
Our Abex Corporation, the world's leading manufacturer of friction braking materials, has been selected to provide the friction materials for the forthcoming United States production of Volkswagen automobiles.  
Abex hydraulics have been specified for all three prototype main battle tanks (two from the U.S. and one from West Germany) to be evaluated for use by United States and NATO armed forces.  
Our Midas International Corporation expects to open 28 more silencer shops by year's end, including a second shop in Paris and others in Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil, Australia and Nigeria as well as in the United States. At the start of 1977, Midas anticipates having a total of 900 shops in operation worldwide.  
If you'd like to know more about the rest of our \$1.6 billion international multibusiness corporation, in Europe, write: IC Industries, Stockersrasse 38, 8002 Zürich, Switzerland.

**IC Industries**  
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For Foreigners

# Survey in Depth Lists Europe's Living Costs

By Kai Mientz

Mientz is a reporter for the Danish financial daily.

OSLO, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Oslo is the most expensive city in Europe, according to a survey of living costs in 18 European cities. The survey, conducted by the MICA (Market Information and Cost Analysis) company, headquartered in the United States, found that Oslo is the most expensive city in Europe, followed by Zurich, Stockholm, and London.

The survey, which is the first of its kind, was based on a comparison of the cost of living in 18 European cities. The cities included Oslo, Zurich, Stockholm, London, Paris, Rome, Athens, Bonn, Munich, Brussels, Frankfurt, Vienna, Milan, Madrid, Lisbon, and Amsterdam.

Oslo was found to be the most expensive city, with a cost of living index of 100. Zurich was second, with an index of 95. Stockholm was third, with an index of 90. London was fourth, with an index of 85.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 15 percent higher than in Zurich, 20 percent higher than in Stockholm, and 25 percent higher than in London. The cost of living in Oslo is also 30 percent higher than in Paris, 35 percent higher than in Rome, and 40 percent higher than in Athens.

The survey also found that the cost of living in Oslo is 45 percent higher than in Bonn, 50 percent higher than in Munich, and 55 percent higher than in Brussels.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 60 percent higher than in Frankfurt, 65 percent higher than in Vienna, and 70 percent higher than in Milan.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 75 percent higher than in Madrid, 80 percent higher than in Lisbon, and 85 percent higher than in Amsterdam.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 90 percent higher than in Zurich, 95 percent higher than in Stockholm, and 100 percent higher than in London.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 105 percent higher than in Paris, 110 percent higher than in Rome, and 115 percent higher than in Athens.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 120 percent higher than in Bonn, 125 percent higher than in Munich, and 130 percent higher than in Brussels.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 135 percent higher than in Frankfurt, 140 percent higher than in Vienna, and 145 percent higher than in Milan.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 150 percent higher than in Madrid, 155 percent higher than in Lisbon, and 160 percent higher than in Amsterdam.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 165 percent higher than in Zurich, 170 percent higher than in Stockholm, and 175 percent higher than in London.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 180 percent higher than in Paris, 185 percent higher than in Rome, and 190 percent higher than in Athens.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 195 percent higher than in Bonn, 200 percent higher than in Munich, and 205 percent higher than in Brussels.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 210 percent higher than in Frankfurt, 215 percent higher than in Vienna, and 220 percent higher than in Milan.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 225 percent higher than in Madrid, 230 percent higher than in Lisbon, and 235 percent higher than in Amsterdam.

The survey found that the cost of living in Oslo is 240 percent higher than in Zurich, 245 percent higher than in Stockholm, and 250 percent higher than in London.

was taken as a base to give an "outside" comparison and because MICA has many client companies headquartered in the United States.

In compiling the index, a large number of senior executives were polled in each of 18 cities. Respondents gave details of the percentage of their pay that went on eight main sectors, ranging from food, to personal care, to clothing. The type of shops they (or their wives) visited were studied regarding the costs of individual items (bottles of whisky, shoes, tennis balls, etc.).

For example, one sector—all home food and nonalcoholic beverages—includes 33 items, and the prices of each are combined with a usage factor to produce a weighted index. As these cost levels were taken across Europe within a few days, a direct comparison between the various cities was achieved.

For the home food sector, with Washington's base at 100, Oslo leads Europe with 166, followed by Zurich at 148, Stockholm at 144, and London at 143. At the other end of the scale, London is Europe's cheapest place for an American to buy home food (even cheaper than Lisbon), and it registers as about 5 percent cheaper than in Washington itself.

"Very Expensive"

"But one must not forget that many expatriates cannot find the things they are used to eating at home when they are abroad," Mr. Mack said. "And if they do find them, they normally are very expensive. For example, if a British expatriate in Holland wants to buy the jam he usually eats in London, he has to pay \$1.15 for it instead of 35 pence. Of course, he could buy Dutch jam instead at a much lower price."

The eating out, alcohol and tobacco sector also puts Oslo far ahead of any other European city for expense. A chicken meal at a restaurant in Oslo is four times as expensive as in London and almost 25 percent dearer than in The Hague (which is second to Oslo on the list). The foreign manager in Norway has to pay the equivalent of \$19.16 for a liter bottle of a particular type of Scotch whisky whereas the price in London was \$8.83, in Paris \$8.90, in Frankfurt \$8.11 and in Brussels \$6.06.

Household services, such as having a shirt laundered, a suit dry-cleaned, or buying household soap, are much dearer in Scandinavia and Switzerland than in the rest of Europe.

Transportation, which includes gasoline, auto insurance, oil change, mechanic, tires and taxis, puts The Hague at the top of the list, followed by Oslo and Geneva. Rome is the cheapest of the West European cities, and Moscow is almost as cheap. "In Moscow, however, the price is a minor problem compared to the problem of availability. Just try to catch a taxi in Moscow," Mr. Mack said.

For the well-groomed executive, personal care (razor blades, soap, haircuts, shoe repair, etc.) is dearest in Munich, followed by Stockholm, Geneva, Zurich and Oslo. "You will have to pay five times as much for five razor blades in Geneva as in Paris," Mr. Mack said. "The French capital, perhaps surprisingly, is at the low cost end of the list when it comes to personal care, but still not as cheap as Lisbon, London and Athens."

As for recreation, everything like going to the cinema, buying a camera film, a record, a golf ball or a paperback, or playing tennis, is very expensive in Stockholm—and nowhere is as cheap as in Washington.

For the executive wife, household equipment and furnishing

is dearest in Athens and cheapest in Rome. To give the wives a clearer perspective, one hour's worth of household help costs an amount equivalent to \$3.75 in Stockholm, \$3.15 in Frankfurt, \$2.84 in Paris, \$2.09 in Brussels, \$1.81 in London, \$1.53 in Madrid, \$1.28 in Rome and 61 cents in Lisbon.

Finally, among the major sectors, the index shows that clothing is very dear in Rome (another surprise) and Oslo, and very cheap in Lisbon and London. Most British executives abroad therefore buy clothes when they return to London on business trips or holidays, and Americans tend to do the same if they are situated in, say, Rome, where clothing is double the price of Washington.

"It is not just the British; expatriate executives of all nationalities go to London to buy clothes," Mr. Mack said. "At any international conference held in London, you'll find all the participants at Marks and Spencers during the lunch break."

The index does not include housing, children's education and medical services. MICA believes that this accommodation in different countries is very hard to compare and individual ideas of housing are so different that an index has little value.

How do the executives involved feel about the survey's findings? David Holton, commercial counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Oslo, is ideally placed to evaluate Europe's most expensive city as compared with Washington.

Resident in Norway for more than a year, he hasn't much modified his first impressions on costs. "What struck me forcibly at first was that consumer goods (and cars) were far more expensive than in the U.S.," he said. "Durable like stoves and dishwashers are also much heavier and robust. I don't know if they are more durable than the American ones, yet."

"Eating Out"

"Clothes are some 50 per cent more expensive in Oslo generally—though a man's shirt is up to 100 per cent more. Eating out, I find, is 50 per cent dearer, and alcohol is costly (and I miss the variety of drinks you find in America). As for transport, taxis are much the same as in the States, but airline tickets are very much dearer. So is gasoline."

## U.S. Mix-Up Halts Five-Year Grain Sale to Israel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The State Department said that a "misunderstanding" within the U.S. government made it impossible to sign a long-term grain agreement with Israel, as planned.

Department spokesman Frederick Brown said "there was a misunderstanding within the U.S. government, a technical misunderstanding." He said this made it impossible to sign an agreement, and that a signing ceremony scheduled for this week was canceled. Officials said the main obstacle was to the period of five years.

The United States does not enter into such long-term agreements with foreign governments, an official said.

Diplomatic sources said they were informed that the "misunderstanding" was between Secretary of Agriculture John Danforth and the State Department. The sources said that former secretary Earl Butz was in favor of the arrangement, and when he resigned, Mr. Danforth disapproved the deal for reasons that were not made clear to the Israelis.

## Transkei Says Two Black Actors Will Be Tried for Remarks in Play

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 21 (UPI)—John Kani and Winston Ntshona, two black actors who won awards on Broadway last year, will be brought to trial in connection with their performance in the prize-winning play "Soweto Bantani Is Dead." Kaiser Matanzima, chief minister of the Transkei, has said.

Mr. Matanzima, who will become prime minister when the Transkei gains independence from South Africa on Oct. 26, did not say what the charges against the actors would be. But the chief's brother,

George, the justice minister, said earlier that the actors' derogatory remarks about the Transkei's independence were a reason for their arrest.

The justice minister also said that the actors' remarks in the play, which provides for extensive improvisation, had the effect of heightening racial antagonisms. The two men were detained under an emergency regulation two weeks ago.

The play, by Athol Fugard, South Africa's best-known white playwright, parodies South Africa's laws which govern the rights of blacks to live and work in urban areas—one of the most bitterly resented features of apartheid.

The Transkei, one of nine black homelands, is to become independent under a government policy of offering blacks emancipation in tribal domains instead of political and social rights in the country as a whole. The move has been strongly assailed by many black leaders, who view it as an acceptance of apartheid.

Russian Urges Speed In Europe Troop Cuts

VIENNA, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today called for faster progress toward the reduction of military forces in Central Europe, while criticizing Western plans for cuts as unbalanced.

Does he find anything cheaper in Oslo than in Washington? Mr. Holton reflects briefly. "The only thing I can think of is milk."

Another who has remained with his first impressions and can comment on London, the city at the cheap end of the survey, is Iain Carson, a Scot who edits the English-language version of Vision in Paris.

"I have been living in Paris for about 3 1/2 years now and the prices have gone up by 50 per cent during that period," he says. "But I think the same thing has happened in London, so my initial impressions are probably still valid. Two things struck me when we arrived: public transport was much cheaper over here, while food was about one-third more expensive. But the food was definitely better in Paris and you tend to spend more because of that."

"The durables, white goods and cars also seemed to be a bit more expensive in Paris, but that was probably only due to the differences in value-added tax. However, things like a tin-opener, adhesive tape or household cleaner seem to cost a fortune here and so do all services."

Commenting on these views, Mr. Mack said: "The survey shows that the Americans are finding Europe increasingly expensive, and Continental Europe is becoming more expensive for the British expatriate."

"But don't forget, the cost-of-living factor is only part of the

## A Rundown of the Cities

OSLO	169.7	FRANKFURT	131.6
GENEVA	153.5	MOSCOW	127.7
STOCKHOLM	150.0	VIENNA	127.3
ZURICH	145.1	ROME	120.2
THE HAGUE	138.5	MILAN	117.3
PARIS	138.3	ATHENS	116.1
BONN	134.8	MADRID	110.7
MUNICH	132.3	LONDON	109.2
BRUSSELS	131.6	LISBON	105.4

Base of survey, Washington USA = 100.

expatriate package, which is meant to keep the executive and his family happy. There are many other important factors in that package—like language education for all members of the expatriate family and trips home. The cost-of-living index is really only a technique for minimizing

### More Transfers

The Brussels Index reflects a need created by the fact that business is becoming more international in scope. More and more managers are being transferred from one country to another, and it has been very difficult for international companies to solve the compensation problem fairly. (Estimates show that about 50,000 managers in Europe live away from their home countries.)

MICA is currently well placed to compile indexes for individual companies, involving any two locations in the world—and this index is calculated by the cooperation of the company's own employees. If, say, a French firm

wants to establish the cost-of-living of a French executive family in Frankfurt, MICA asks the company's personnel director to hand out a detailed questionnaire to the company's executives who are already established in Frankfurt.

These executives meet and detail where they shop in Frankfurt, which restaurants they eat in, where they play tennis, etc. As a result, a "lower-price retailer" and a "higher-price retailer" are established and a representative pattern of living is the result. Local differences, which affect spending habits, are included in the calculations.

"This leads to a realistic evaluation of the location's costs," Mr. Mack said. "We believe that companies must treat their executives fairly (not necessarily generously) to get the best from them."

This article is from *Profil*, a quarterly magazine printed in Brussels for ITT Europe in English, French, German and Spanish.

## U.S. May Revise Its Criteria On Arab Boycott Compliance

By Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The Commerce Department may change its reporting forms to distinguish between U.S. firms that are altering their business practices to comply with Arab boycott requirements and those who simply answer certain questions about the goods they sell.

At present the law holds that mere statements of fact by U.S. firms—such as the origin of the goods and the source of raw material—constitute compliance with the Arab boycott of Israel.

Many U.S. firms that do business with Arab countries and Israel have protested their inclusion in Commerce Department records of firms abiding by the boycott.

Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson, in testimony before a House of Representatives subcommittee yesterday, took note of the protests and said he was "actively considering" the change.

Mr. Richardson also acknowledged that he had had to remind overzealous employees that Commerce Department policy is to discourage even pro forma compliance with the boycott. Several department employees have been accused of explaining loopholes in the law to businessmen.

The hearing was chaired by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., who supports an outright ban on any form of compliance with the Arab boycott. He and Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., demanded that the administration go "one more step" and take executive action to end all boycotts. Economic

boycotts are of now illegal; failure to report boycott requests is.

Mr. Richardson said that President Ford had ignored his advice to disclose boycott information until his Oct. 7 debate with Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter. But he said that an outright ban would goad the Arab countries into adopting a tough position and would swing business to Europeans who routinely comply with boycott requests.

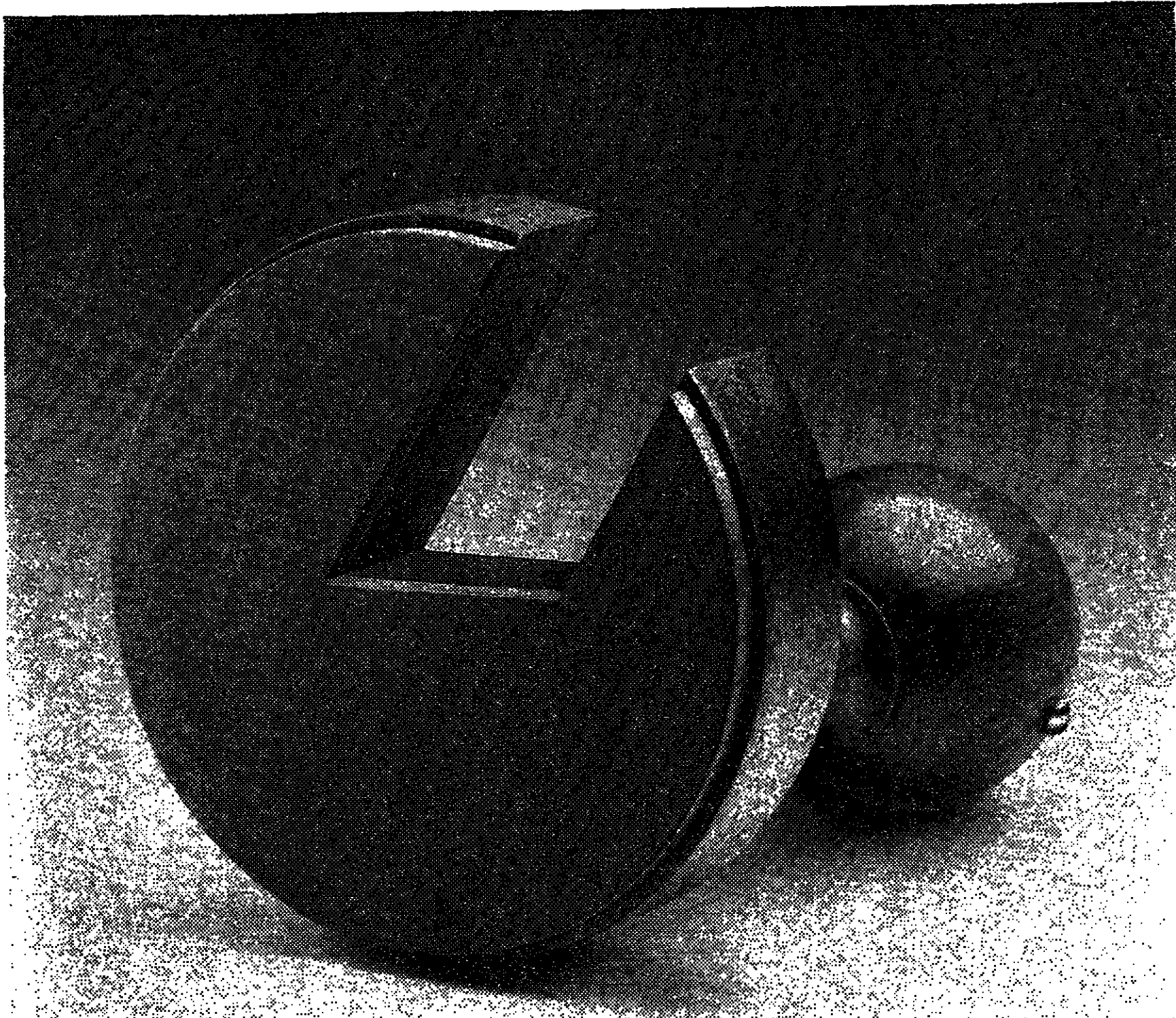
Mr. Richardson said he would make available information on individual companies complying with the boycott to attorneys general of the states where boycotts are outlawed.

He also suggested that there should be more stringent sanctions for U.S. companies that stop trading with Israel to comply with the Arab boycott than for those that comply by just filling out forms. "We've found that compliance in the great majority of cases is just filling out forms," Mr. Richardson testified.

### Arab Claims Compliance

CAIRO, Oct. 21 (AP)—The head of the Arab Boycott Office said yesterday that most major U.S. companies "have complied with the Arab boycott regulations and ceased dealings with Israel," according to a report by the Iraqi news agency monitored here.

Commissioner-general Mohammad Mahgoub said 4,000 foreign companies had ceased all economic dealings with Israel, the agency reported.



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## Iran Snubbed Russia After Over MiG

TEHRAN, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The Soviet Union, angered by a U.S. probe into the crash of a MiG-25 fighter plane, refused to exchange formal greetings with Japan this week on the anniversary of the establishment of postwar diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Exchange of greetings by the Soviet and Japanese governments was scheduled for the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, but the Soviet Union did so on the anniversary of 1968.

Two countries, enemies in World War II, normalized relations and exchanged ambassadors in 1956, although they have signed a peace treaty. Foreign Ministry spokesman said Japan offered to send a delegation to Tokyo.

Foreign Minister Zenko Suzuki said the Soviet Union in Tokyo.

Spokesman said that Soviet counselor Viktor Denisov telephoned Takehiro Togo, director of the Foreign Ministry's European Division, and told "we are not considering this."

First European Section of Foreign Ministry is in charge of relations with the Soviet Union.

Kong Raids

HONG KONG, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Police arrested a total of 4,300 people in thousands of raids on opium dens and illegal gambling houses throughout Hong Kong last month, police reported.

Investment in the South

MAN?—2-kilogram opium that was harvested by Raymond semont Airaines, 40, was found in France some cooks who the secret.

Costa Rica

Costa Rica



## Thailand's Mistake

The coup in Thailand looks more and more like a national mistake. The elected civilian government overthrown two weeks ago was, in its domestic aspect, no paragon of efficiency and purity. In its foreign policy, however, it had succeeded in moving Thailand into a post-Vietnam situation of coexistence with its Communist neighbors. Relations with China, Vietnam and Laos had been normalized and the war-swollen U.S. military presence scaled back substantially. The Thai's legendary talent for bending to the prevailing wind seemed to be serving them well. U.S. interests were being served adequately, too.

There is no evidence that the United States, as some have charged, had a secret hand in the coup. It remains a fact that the new military crowd, which is only a bit less feudal than the old military crowd, at once adopted a policy premised on the expectation of enhanced U.S. support. It proclaimed a hard anti-Communist line at home, taking repressive steps that have already begun to drive students and other opponents toward insurgency. It abruptly broke the previous government's policy of accommodation with Vietnam and Laos, although evidently it hopes to hold firm to good relations with China as a counterweight. The new foreign affairs adviser, the same man who negotiated Thailand's secret military links with

the United States in the Vietnam period, has publicly offered Washington expanded use of Thai air bases. Instead of bending to the wind, the new "reform council" appears to be blowing up a gale.

Surprisingly, or perhaps not so surprisingly, no one in the Ford administration has been heard to utter a single public word of regret for the demise of Thai democracy. Instead, officials can be heard explaining that the ousted government was weak and indecisive, corrupt, unable to limit parliamentary hickering and so forth—as though the Nixon and Ford administrations were free of these flaws. There is an evident understanding of the anxieties the Thai military felt as the old links with the United States were being cut.

In fact, during the brief life of the civilian regime, economic aid faded but military aid stayed at Vietnam-era levels. Congress, granting that Thailand's jitters, if not its security needs, were legitimate, went along with that pattern. But that was while an elected government was in power. Whether there will be the same readiness in Congress to support yet another rightist military dictatorship is questionable. Whether it is at all in the national interest to continue support is also questionable. The new Thai regime should not count on it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Developing Self-Help

The Nobel Prize-winning economist Wassily Leontief has a message of hope for the world's poor countries—along with a pointed challenge. His forecast is that with the proper political self-discipline and economic effort, they may be able to reduce by 50 per cent the income gap that separates them from the developed countries by the year 2000. This is the conclusion of a study for the United Nations made by an international team of economists under Mr. Leontief's leadership.

Increased trade and aid from the developed countries, including open markets for low-wage manufactures and stable prices for raw materials and agricultural commodities, will also be necessary to attain these goals. But investment from abroad, while important, is "secondary" to the effort the developing countries will have to make for themselves. The poor countries, to make these projections come true, will have to re-invest a staggering 30 to 40 per cent of their gross product.

Rejecting the original Club of Rome thesis

as to "the limits of growth," the report warns that "the principal limits to sustained economic growth and accelerated development are political, social and institutional in character rather than physical."

The conclusion is quite different from what the developing countries have been pressing in the United Nations. It is not the gift of a "new economic order" or "reparations" from rich to poor that will solve the knotty problems of development. The key is what the poor countries do for themselves.

This can be seen clearly in the most pressing problem confronting the poor nations: feeding their growing populations. Large areas of unexploited arable land must be tilled; productivity must be doubled and trebled. The task is technically feasible, the Leontief report states. The question is whether the developing countries can take "drastic measures of public policy" and bring about the "social and institutional changes" at home essential to the agricultural growth upon which all other development must be based.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Delay in South Africa

At a time when a volatile situation calls for steady progress in dismantling racial barriers, South Africa's white rulers are still only inching forward on some fronts and digging in or backtracking on others. Prime Minister John Vorster and his colleagues still act as though they believe the drive for racial equity and majority rule can somehow be halted at the Rhodesian border.

With fanfare three weeks ago, the Pretoria government announced the abandonment of segregation in sports, sanctioning multiracial competition at all levels and racially mixed teams for international contests. Now eight white rugby players who joined 22 blacks for a club match in a black township near Port Elizabeth are threatened with suspension and prosecution. White and black players, it seems, cannot play together on the same teams except in international competition.

On the same day that the rugby players were threatened, two of South Africa's best-known black actors were arrested in the Transkei—the black "homeland" scheduled to achieve "independence" from South Africa Oct. 26—after they had performed in "Stevie Banzai Is Dead," the anti-apartheid play that won them Broadway awards last year. This was only the latest in a series of repressive acts against blacks by the black Transkei government—actions that parallel those of the parent white regime in Pretoria.

The most ominous recent development in

South Africa, however, was Prime Minister Vorster's flat rejection of a demand by seven black "homeland" leaders for a multiracial conference to discuss a new constitution giving the black majority legal rights in the Republic. Mr. Vorster said there was "no merit at all" in the proposal advanced by Chief Gatsha Buthelesi of Kwa-Zulu after four months of rioting by nonwhites which has taken 340 lives, injured 2,000 and resulted in hundreds of arrests.

Mr. Vorster also rejected the demand of the chiefs for the release of more than 300 black leaders detained without trial. The Prime Minister's intransigence provoked Chief Buthelesi to make public a statement he had read to Mr. Vorster, warning that unless progress could be made toward black-white accommodation, "more and more of our people will feel that violence is the only alternative left to the black people of South Africa."

If Pretoria would change direction—away from an obviously bankrupt "separate development" policy and toward an integrated society—it would have a legitimate claim for time to work for a solution to an extremely complex problem. But even its efforts in assisting solutions for Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) cannot help South Africa unless it recognizes, as Chief Buthelesi says, that present black unrest is "nothing more than a mass rejection of apartheid and white privilege."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### On Canadian Politics

Two by-elections in Canada have confirmed the worst fears of the [governing] Liberal party about the trend in the public opinion polls. The by-election results and the sudden decision of Premier of Quebec Mr. Robert Bourassa to call an early provincial general election suggest that tensions between English-speaking Canada and French Canadians are a most important, and correspondingly unwelcome, factor in these political developments. Prime Minister of Canada Pierre Trudeau, who had been taking credit for settling the separatist

problem in conjunction with Mr. Bourassa, has now admitted he was too optimistic. He recently sounded somber warnings about Canada's deep divisions. These are always sharpened by economic distress, which has forced the government into an unliberal prices and incomes policy, generating annoyance among Toronto big businesses and such anger among the unions that they staged a partially effective general strike. Discontent in Liberal ranks led to damaging ministerial resignations and promoted the appeal of the Progressive Conservatives under the new and dynamic leadership of Mr. Joe Clark. . . .

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

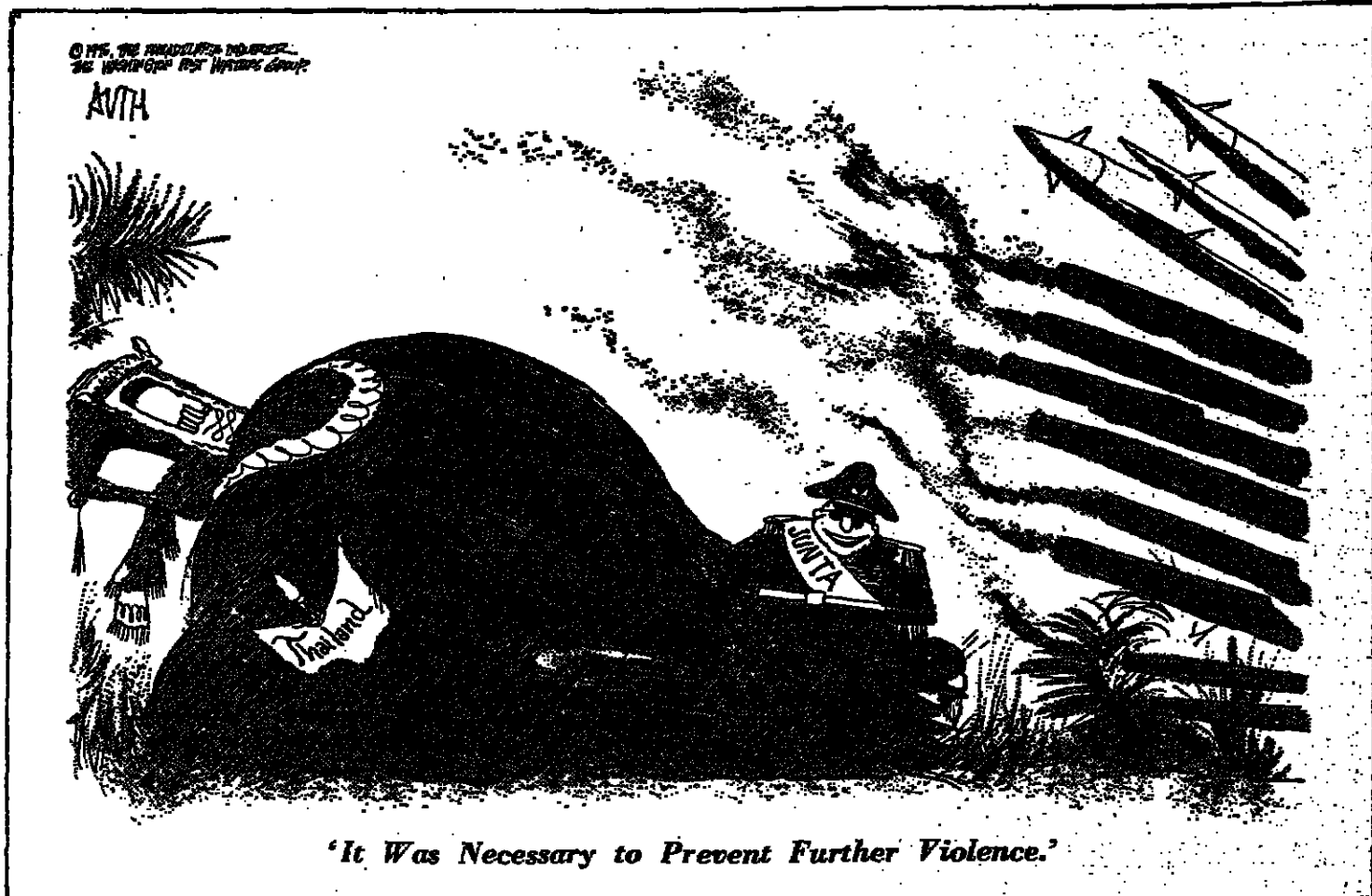
October 22, 1901

PARIS—It is to the everlasting honor of France that during the past 75 years her credit has never sunk and her budget has never been balanced by recourse to expedients. And certainly, the present Chamber will be unwilling to bequeath a deficit to its successor or to embark "in extremis" on hazardous experiments.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 22, 1926

LONDON—If radio experiments now being conducted in Japan are successful it will be possible to foretell the coming of earthquakes and thus rob this act of nature of many of its devastating effects. For many years instruments have recorded earthquake shocks but have not been able to tell when they will occur.



## Practical Interpretation of Brzezinski Doctrine

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Zbigniew Brzezinski, foreign affairs adviser to Jimmy Carter, wrote a powerful and persuasive essay in the July issue of Foreign Policy. It forms the intellectual underpinning for the advice Brzezinski has been giving Carter and it is the well from which Brzezinski draws on the occasional times he talks in public. It is interlarded with a multitude of themes, all of which, however, revolve around a central mean which can be summed up in his final sentence: "Ultimately it is only America that has the power to shape a hostile world for itself."

Brzezinski believes the United States should not draw back from its global responsibility because "the world appears hostile." America should understand, not resent, the fact that U.S. bounty "has become the focal point of envy" and come to terms with, not oppose, "the idea of equality" which "is increasingly the underlying mood and the felt aspiration in an increasingly congested world."

The Third World and southern Africa loom large in Brzezinski's essay. Indeed, the whole thrust of his argument appears to suggest that it is in these areas that the future of U.S. diplomacy will be made or unmade.

### No Program

The essay, conceptual in tone, does not, however, spell out a program of action. Moreover, Brzezinski is reluctant to be drawn out on such details. And Carter's own rather vague, sometimes unspontaneous, remarks on foreign affairs do not help the observer much either.

So while we await the clearing of the electoral mists, others must chance their arms at suggesting what the Brzezinski doctrine should mean in practice:

**TRADE**—Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank in his address in Manila earlier this month, argued that the elimination of tariff and other barriers could increase the export earnings of the developing countries by over \$30 billion a year by 1985. This is well over double the present value of Western aid. Progress on trade agreements would be much more effective than getting entangled in the Third World's misguided attempt to win agreement on a common fund that would raise commodity prices. Moreover, freer trade would in the long run benefit the West.

**AID**—Western aid has been going down for years. Only in the last two years has there been a slow upturn. It needs to go back up to where it was 12 years ago, for this is the only way to help the really poor countries—the Fourth World—who have a per-capita income of less than \$100 and who can count themselves lucky if their per-capita income grows at more than a few dollars a year.

**FOOD**—The World Food Conference in November, 1974, adopted a proposal of Kissinger's that "within a decade no child will go to bed hungry." Too little has been done to follow this up. Even close associates of Kissinger feel embarrassed. Yet there is no reason why two things should not be quickly done—the implementation of a global policy on world food stocks and a priority commitment of aid to poor countries who introduce far-reaching land reform and a peasant-first development policy.

George Ball, in his "Diplomacy for a Crowded World," spells this out with imaginative detail.

**DEBT**—The Third World is now in debt to the tune of over \$30 billion, compared with \$60 billion three years ago. First we need an immediate decision to widen the capital structure of the World Bank. McNamara is seriously concerned that the bank's growth is about to come

to an "abrupt halt." Without an enlarged World Bank commitment, the Third World will find it increasingly difficult to roll over its debts.

**OPEC**—Why not play OPEC rhetoric at its own game? OPEC spokesmen have continuously made hay out of the fact that they are the first trade union of the Third World. They have said they are going to use their newfound strength to forge a better deal for their more impoverished brothers. Progress on banana prices or textile quotas, OPEC leaders affirm, affects decisions on future oil-price rises. But OPEC in practice seems uninterested in pushing for a trade-off. So why not turn this debate around and recapture the initiative? Say to OPEC: If you bring down oil prices we'll diminish our trade barriers on

textiles and increase our aid to agriculture by the amount we save on our oil bill. This will help the West's inflation problem and help humanity.

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**—Some kind of solution (even if, in the end, it is only a "stopgap" measure) to the source of the poison released into the international atmosphere could hinder the task of constructing good relations with other parts of the Third World.

Yet the South African problem appears intractable. Kissinger and members of his inner circle feel a sense of "doom." Defeatism, however, is not a policy. A major effort must be

attempted to avert a "nightmare." As soon as Zimbabwe and Namibia are out of the way, sit down with South African Prime Minister John Vorster and tell him he must lay out a radical five-year plan for change, and if he refuses tell him that the administration is going to sit down with U.S. banks and industrialists and encourage them to begin to withdraw.

Brzezinski writes: "The world appears hostile not because it is so, but because what is happening in that world seems so at variance with American values and expectations." Need that be so? Brzezinski thinks not and neither do I. But it will take some hard effort, and the sooner a program of action is under way, the sharper will be the impact.

Consider, for example, the visit that Kissinger made last February to Brazil, a country where innocent people are brutally victimized by secret police. Kissinger, going out of his way to give a public accolade to Brazil's totalitarian government, said: "There are no two peoples whose concern for human dignity and for the basic values of man is more profound in day-to-day life than Brazil and the United States."

Of course it is necessary, in the world as it is, to deal all the time with governments whose policies we dislike. But is it necessary, or "practical," to identify ourselves with such regimes?

**Latin Problems**  
Chile is an even more acute example. The precise role played by Washington in undermining the Allende government is still disputed, but there is no doubt that U.S. money—public and private—has been the main prop of the Junta since it seized power. Is it prudent—as it is in the long-term interest of the United States—to keep in office a regime that sets the world new models of torture and murder as official policy?

In Argentina, too, and Bolivia, and Uruguay, rightist governments have come to power, and repression is the rule. Torture, kidnapping and murder have become commonplaces of life in

much of Latin America. The Times of London, a newspaper that has taken a generous view of the Nixon and Ford administrations, wrote recently:

"One thing that all these regimes have in common is their dependence on [U.S.] economic aid... the present situation is too ghastly for the United States to continue underwriting it with a clear conscience."

Was it effective when Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon spared moral considerations and bombed Cambodia until that country was devastated and a murderous regime of revolutionary zealots took over? Was it effective, in the complicated business of relations with the Soviet Union, for the President of the United States to stomp Alexander Solzhenitsyn? Was it effective to go on for years defending white minority rule in southern Africa?

Americans cannot stop all the brutalities in the world, cannot impose our ideals of free speech and respect for law on India or the Philippines or East Germany. To pretend that we can would be immoral indeed.

But we can be ourselves. That means making clear what our beliefs are, and at a minimum not actively betraying them when we do use our power abroad. That may seem a modest standard, but it has been violated for a very long time. The hope of returning to it should be a motivation for many Americans in this election, and not because they are impractical idealists.

Moral and practical choices are not isolated from each other, and not simple. The lesson of these past years is that when U.S. policy casts loose from U.S. ideals, it is not only immoral but ineffectual. Our enemies take us less seriously then.

A great Soviet dissenter, Vladimir Levich, asked President Ford last June: "Why have those who have been waiting for long, agonizing years in this country for their legitimate rights never sensed any moral support... from you, Mr. President?" When Soviet leaders sense that a U.S. government really cares, they will be more likely to pay attention.

attempted to avert a "nightmare." As soon as Zimbabwe and Namibia are out of the way, sit down with South African Prime Minister John Vorster and tell him he must lay out a radical five-year plan for change, and if he refuses tell him that the administration is going to sit down with U.S. banks and industrialists and encourage them to begin to withdraw.

Brzezinski writes: "The world appears hostile not because it is so, but because what is happening in that world seems so at variance with American values and expectations." Need that be so? Brzezinski thinks not and neither do I. But it will take some hard effort, and the sooner a program of action is under way, the sharper will be the impact.

Consider, for example, the visit that Kissinger made last February to Brazil, a country where innocent people are brutally victimized by secret police. Kissinger, going out of his way to give a public accolade to Brazil's totalitarian government, said: "There are no two peoples whose concern for human dignity and for the basic values of man is more profound in day-to-day life than Brazil and the United States."

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## Lesson on Inflation From Canada

By Joseph Kraft

OTTAWA—Last week saw the first anniversary of an exceptional effort by perhaps the world's most gifted leader to put the lid on inflation. A year ago Thursday, here in Canada, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau initiated a long-term program to wean this country away from the underlying inflationary bias that has beset so many industrialized nations.

The results, so far, suggest modest progress. Twelve months ago, inflationary expectations were running at 11.6 per cent annually. Canada had not suffered the disciplinary shock of the shortage and price rise of oil for Canadians, believed—wrongly it has turned out—they were in oil and gas reserves. Moreover, these price increases were both chiefly forced by high wage demands from the type of union most difficult to control—unions of public service employees.

In 1975 government workers' wages rose an average of 10.5 per cent, a 22 per cent increase in their demands were immediate spread to other sectors of the economy. In these conditions, Trudeau felt impelled to get at the underlying causes of inflation. He avoided the usual strategy of a 90-day freeze. Although had won re-election in 1974, campaigning against controls, he put into effect a three-year program built around an Anti-Inflation Board, empowered to review and roll back price rises.

In explaining the three-year program, Trudeau expressed a deep seriousness of his ethic. He told me:

"We wanted people to realize they couldn't look back at the 60 and 70 period and figure out how to catch up when the 80's were over. We wanted them to realize there had to be a change in behavior and in institutions. We wanted them to see that the expectations of continually increasing wealth longer applied."

The most immediate consequence of the policy has been the decline in the rate of price increases from 11.6 to 8.5 per cent annually.

Since the decline in inflation has outpaced the decline in wages, workers are actually better off. They don't have to be chasing their tails anymore the classic inflationary cycle. "Nobody even remembers when they were asking last year," Trudeau says in what is perhaps his proudest boast.

But the controls have generated strong opposition from labor, which last week called a partially successful general strike and business. The Prime Minister has lost standing because his flip-flop on controls. In a Gallup poll, his Liberal party which enjoyed a 12-point lead over the opposition Tories in February, now trails by 11 points.

The general weakening of the government has put into question Trudeau's most impressive achievement—the apparent settlement of the struggle between French-speaking Quebec and English-speaking rest of the country by making both languages official throughout Canada. Western Canada, especially in there is criticism of Trudeau bias toward Quebec.

In these conditions, could Trudeau go on forever. But he cannot. Trudeau is determined to intensify the controls that are now imposed government.

"The problem of industrial society today," he says, "is to accept some kind of restraint, some kind of discipline. We're trying to get Canadians to see 'How will discipline and restraint be maintained when controls are gone?'"

The lesson for all other countries, including the United States, is unmistakable: It is that warring industrial societies away from constantly rising expectations, an extremely difficult task, requiring, as Trudeau puts it, "the highest degree of understanding, skill and commitment." No one can look at the Canadian scene and not be optimistic about the rest of the world where price and wage controls are so much less intelligent and so much less willing to sacrifice popular principle than Trudeau.







— 1976 —						— 1976 —					
High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	Clsq. prev. High Low Quot.	Crgc. Close	High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s.	Clsq. prev. High Low Quot.	Crgc. Close

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1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971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## Tag Set on Iran-Krupp Deal

By H. Farnsworth

Oct. 21 (NYT)—Iran acquired a quarter interest in the Krupp steel enterprise, the fifth largest in Germany, but this is the first time any foreign group has bought into the holding company that controls the steel unit and 130 other Krupp subsidiaries.

Bankers said Iran had long been seeking to broaden its stake in Krupp, but fears of a political backlash in West Germany delayed the action until now.

A Frankfurt banker explained that the initial German trepidation, registered as oil nations picked up industrial assets following the quadrupling of prices three years ago, has now given way to a more realistic appraisal.

"It's now realized," he said, "that the German industrial base is too big, and that the oil countries don't really have enough money to make more than a dent in it."

Bonn's Reaction  
A sign of the new feelings about oil-country investments appeared in Bonn when government spokesman Klaus Bölling labeled the government's initial reaction to the Krupp deal as "thoroughly positive."

Last year, after indications that Iran was interested in buying the Daimler-Benz company, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt engineered a financial transaction that kept a floating block of stock in the Mercedes carmaker in West German hands.

In France, the Krupp transaction was seen as a bit of German ingenuity in strengthening industrial relations with Iran. The French have been competing hard to get more Iranian business.

The Krupp investment is now expected to mean more German-Iranian joint ventures involving Krupp technology in ambitious Iranian industrialization efforts.

Capital Increase  
The capital of Krupp is to be increased from 500 million to 700 million marks. Iran is furnishing 70 million of the capital increase, and the additional 230 million is coming from the Alfred Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach Foundation, which became the sole owner of the 165-year-old company when Alfred Krupp died in 1987.

The company, which lately has fallen on hard times, reflecting both the industrial slump in Germany and what some bankers said have been management difficulties, has completely altered its structure in postwar West Germany.

Today the company employs 80,000 persons in four main divisions—steel, shipbuilding, turnkey factories and construction machinery. It recorded sales last year the equivalent of \$4 billion, but had a net loss of \$26 million.

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## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Company	1975	1976
Amstar Corp.	272.0	357.1
Revenue	9.5	12.5
Profits	2.30	3.15

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## World Tourism Steadies After Upsurge Last Year

By H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ)—After the strong recovery recorded in 1975, international tourism this year is showing a trend toward stabilization, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

In its annual report on international tourism, the OECD says the main characteristics at the moment are:

• A marked upswing in tourist traffic from the United States toward Europe, for the first time since 1973, and also toward Japan.

• A drop in tourist traffic from Europe toward the United States and Canada.

• A drop in tourist traffic from West Germany to other European countries.

The report notes that overall passenger traffic on the North Atlantic route during the first six months of this year was up 13 per cent over the corresponding 1975 period, while departures of U.S. tourists to Europe in the first nine months were up 14 per cent.

For the first time, international tourist payments in the OECD area passed the \$30-billion mark last year. The rate of growth was two to three times higher than in 1974, with receipts up 19 per cent to \$31.2 billion and expenditure up 17 per cent to \$33.5 billion.

The U.S. continued to account for the largest share of both receipts and expenditure in 1975 with \$4 billion (up 21 per cent) and \$6.4 billion (up 7 per cent), respectively.

On the receipt side, France was second last year with \$3.5 billion (up 30 per cent), followed by Spain with \$2.4 billion (up 7 per cent), Germany \$2.3 billion (up 25 per cent), Austria \$2.3 billion (up 22 per cent), Italy \$2.6 billion (up 35 per cent) and Britain \$2.5 billion (up 24 per cent).

West Germany was second on expenditure last year with \$5.5 billion (up 21 per cent), followed by France \$3 billion (up 26 per cent), Canada \$2.1 billion (up 33 per cent) and Britain \$1.9 billion (up 20 per cent).

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## U.S. Companies Set to Raise Plant Spending 15 Per Cent

By H. Farnsworth

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP-DJ)—A survey of 300 major U.S. companies indicates they intend to increase plant and equipment spending 14 per cent next year. The companies account for about 40 per cent of all capital spending by U.S. companies.

Results of the survey were reported by Merrill Lynch Economics Inc., formerly Lionel D. Edie, which has conducted the poll annually for the past 24 years. The anticipated increase compares with a 5-per-cent rise forecast for this year by the Merrill Lynch & Co. subsidiary.

The survey indicates that growth in outlays by the non-durable-goods sector will be paced by the rubber, textile and paper industries, with anticipated increases of 74, 28 and 15 per cent, respectively.

Mining and commercial categories are scheduling increases of 21 and 20 per cent, respectively, in the nonmanufacturing sector, and electric utilities are slated a 15-per-cent increase.

Another survey, by Citicorp, showed today that only 30 per cent of the U.S. public believes the country's economy has improved over the past six months, down from 25 per cent who saw improvement in July, a Citicorp survey said.

The survey of 1,408 adults across the nation illustrated the fall in confidence in the economy since last March, when 36 per cent of those surveyed saw improvement.

The survey said the number of people thinking the economy has remained the same has grown from 41 per cent in March to 49 per cent in the most recent survey. Those seeing a worsening business climate rose to 30 from 22 per cent in March.

Inflation remains the main concern, with almost 45 per cent of the respondents choosing it as the nation's biggest economic worry while 40 per cent said the main problem is unemployment.

He said that the German economy was encountering a pause similar to that of the United States and contended that German interest rates should be kept low to stimulate the economy despite a recent expansion of Germany's monetary aggregates.

While the dollar rose against the snake currencies, it also posted modest gains against the Swiss and French francs. Late rates were 2.4482 Swiss francs, up from 2.4410 and 4.9760 French francs, up from 4.9655.

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## Retail Prices Rise 0.4% in U.S.

By H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—U.S. consumer prices rose 0.4 per cent in September, as grocery costs declined for the first time in six months, helping offset increases for other goods and services, the government said today.

The overall rise in the consumer price index translates into an annual inflation rate of about 4.8 per cent. September's rise follows increases of 0.5 per cent in each of the previous three months.

While inflation eased slightly last month, the Labor Department said the purchasing power of the average worker's paycheck continued to shrink. The department said real earnings—what is left of salary after deductions for taxes and adjusted for inflation—declined 0.5 per cent last month.

The price report was the final major economic statistic to be released before the November elections.

President Ford has claimed that his economic policies have helped cut the inflation rate to half of its 1974 levels, while Democrat Jimmy Carter has charged that the current rate still is twice as high as when the Democrats were in office.

Consumer prices surged 12.2 per cent in 1974 and slowed to 7 per cent in 1975. Over the past 12 months, prices have risen 5.5 per cent.

But for Americans accustomed to price increases averaging about 2 per cent a year through much of the post-World War II period, the current rate is high.

Overall, the consumer price index stood at 172.8 in September, meaning a market basket of goods and services costing \$100 in 1967 now costs \$172.80.

Grocery prices declined in September 0.1 per cent after seasonal adjustment, the first decline since March, when they fell 0.8 per cent.

Prices for non-food commodities rose 0.4 per cent last month, compared with increases of 0.6 per cent during the spring and summer months and 0.3 per cent early in the year.

In a separate report, the government attributed the decline in the purchasing power for the average worker with three dependents to a drop in real gross average weekly earnings.

This was due to the 0.4-per-cent increase last month in retail prices which offset a 0.4-per-cent rise in average hourly earnings and a 0.6-per-cent decline in average weekly hours worked.

Over the year, real spendable earnings were down 0.8 per cent.

## Sales of Blue Chips, Glammers Drive Wall St. Prices Lower

By H. Farnsworth

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Heavy selling of blue chips and glammers spilled over to the general market today, driving New York Stock Exchange prices broadly lower.

The setback came despite some mildly encouraging news on the U.S. inflation rate. Just as the market opened, the Labor Department reported that the cost of living for Americans in September rose 0.4 per cent following a 0.5-per-cent rise in August.

The Dow Jones industrial index was off 9.97 points to 944.90. Volume amounted to 17.98 million shares, compared with 15.9 million yesterday, and declining issues outpaced advances by about 880 to 530.

Analysts continued to attribute the market's weakness to worry about slack economic conditions and uncertainty about the presidential election in less than two weeks.

Among the softest spots were Texas Instruments, down 4 3/4 to 100 1/2, National Semiconductor 3 3/8 to 28 5/8, Fairchild Camera 1 5/8 to 44 1/2, Eastman Kodak 1 5/8 to 85 5/8, Du Pont 1 5/8 to 121 1/8, IBM 6 1/4 to 257 1/4, Franklin Mint 4 1/8 to 37 and Honeywell 1 3/8 to 42 3/8.

Continental Corp., which reported lower earnings, dropped 2 5/8 to 50 1/2. Centronics Data sagged 3 3/8 to 25 7/8. The company, which reported higher earnings yesterday, could not explain the reason for the stock's decline.

Anaconda eased 1/4 to 25, although it came in with a profit for the third quarter against a loss in the year-ago period.

Aluminum Co. of America declined 1 1/8 to 53 3/4 despite higher earnings.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.28 to 89.57.

Soybean futures gained 4 1/2 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade, while wheat futures were down 4 3/4 cents.

Soybean meal advanced \$2 a ton, but soybean oil, corn and oats prices were uneven.

## Japan Recovery Said to Pause as Output Stagnates

By H. Farnsworth

TOKYO, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—Japan's economic recovery seems to have come to a temporary pause, judging from the current stagnation of industrial production, Bank of Japan sources said today.

Industrial production fell by 1.7 per cent in August from July and is believed to have declined further in September, they said.

As a result, the third-quarter industrial production will show an increase of only 0.8 per cent over the second quarter, indicating the economic recovery is leveling off.

The sources said exports are still at a high level, but imports are also increasing, while capital outlays for plant and equipment are still far from showing full-scale recovery.

Private housing investments are progressing satisfactorily, but are not large enough to lead the national economy, they added.

Personal consumption has been increasing only slowly but may rise faster toward the end of the year, they said.

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## Ford Signs Legislation On Bretton Woods Act

By H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (Reuters)—President Ford today signed legislation containing amendments to the Bretton Woods Agreements Act.

The new law authorizes the United States to accept proposed amendments to the articles of agreement of the International Monetary Fund and to consent to an increase in the U.S. quota in the fund.

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

## London Commodities

## London Metal Markets

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

Kao Soap	352	Taisho Marine	57	320 Nippon A	\$ 174	174	174
Kirin Brewery	733	Takeda Chem.	37	34 Price Co	\$ 126	126	156
Komatsu	328	Teijin	54	250 Royal Bank	\$ 274	274	274
Kubota	225	Tokai Marine	14	100 Ry Trust A	\$ 174	174	174
Matsui Ind.	509	Toray	734	200 Zeilors	745	345	345
		Toyota Motor	575				
				Total sales	357,564	345	345

High	Low	Close
99.03	98.52	98.57

Aug.	Jul	20.90	20.95	20.65	20.15	20.75	resp
28	Aug	20.65	20.80	20.60	20.30	20.70	s. pe
	Sep	20.80	20.80	20.60	20.20	20.70	

ing to an annual rate of	Gen. Medici	Inland Cont	Tesoro Po
cent.	Chloro Co	Kennecott	VFCorp
	Continental	NatDetroit	World Air

...the ... ..



0.00	Impe	0.28	Hansa-Span	2.14
0.00	Heimken	0.37	MetalBas	2.14
45.30	V.A.A.	0.72	Richolt	0.65
80.50	Holl-Am-H	0.65	Plessey	0.65
80.50	Koogvren	1.30	Bank Almas	1.18
117.20	K.L.A.	1.18	Bank Org	1.18
77	NHT Ninder	39.50	Royal Dutch	1.51
85.30	Pakhead	1.51	e.T.Z.	3.79
27.10	Phillips new	1.46	Sheil	2.58
177	Rebeco	2.58	Thorn (A)	2.55
136	Ralline	2.15	Union Carb	1.19
120.80	Royal Dutch	24.50	Vickers	6.30
115	Unilever	16.00	West Drir	12.50
181.50	Ven Ommer	1.54	West Min	0.40
83	erMarch	0.19	Westworth	0.19
	ZCI	0.19		

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

<b>Brussels</b>				
0.50	Arbed	1.50	Erbe	936
1.75	Arbed-Lamb	298	Erba	1435
0.98	Beck Dugree	5.30	Erc Marell	355
1.44	Electrol	1.44	Fiel	1.47
3.180	SB-Inne-BM	3.180	Finisder	234.50
4.170	Neobron	4.170	General	38.400
1.645	Ph Geyser	1.645	FI	1.201
2.450	Sac Générale	2.450	Heag	443
2.535	Sulway	2.535	Isalder	348.50
1.000	in Mintra	1.000	LeRinas	51.25
<b>Milan</b>				
81.80	REC	146	Alfa Romeo	325
146	A&A	146	Alfa Romeo	325
171.50	Commerzbank	171.50	Alfa Romeo	325
73	Commerzbank	73	Alfa Romeo	325
146	Commerzbank	146	Alfa Romeo	325
277.10	Commerzbank	277.10	Alfa Romeo	325
123	Commerzbank	123	Alfa Romeo	325
50.30	Commerzbank	50.30	Alfa Romeo	325
364	Commerzbank	364	Alfa Romeo	325
238	Commerzbank	238	Alfa Romeo	325
143	Commerzbank	143	Alfa Romeo	325
51.30	Commerzbank	51.30	Alfa Romeo	325
301	Commerzbank	301	Alfa Romeo	325
205	Commerzbank	205	Alfa Romeo	325
146.50	Commerzbank	146.50	Alfa Romeo	325
78	Commerzbank	78	Alfa Romeo	325
237.10	Commerzbank	237.10	Alfa Romeo	325
107	Commerzbank	107	Alfa Romeo	325
112	Commerzbank	112	Alfa Romeo	325
101.20	Commerzbank	101.20	Alfa Romeo	325
<b>Frankfurt</b>				
123	Alfa Romeo	123	Alfa Romeo	325
50.30	Alfa Romeo	50.30	Alfa Romeo	325
364	Alfa Romeo	364	Alfa Romeo	325
238	Alfa Romeo	238	Alfa Romeo	325
143	Alfa Romeo	143	Alfa Romeo	325
51.30	Alfa Romeo	51.30	Alfa Romeo	325
301	Alfa Romeo	301	Alfa Romeo	325
205	Alfa Romeo	205	Alfa Romeo	325
146.50	Alfa Romeo	146.50	Alfa Romeo	325
78	Alfa Romeo	78	Alfa Romeo	325
237.10	Alfa Romeo	237.10	Alfa Romeo	325
107	Alfa Romeo	107	Alfa Romeo	325
112	Alfa Romeo	112	Alfa Romeo	325
101.20	Alfa Romeo	101.20	Alfa Romeo	325
<b>London</b>				
2.10	Anglo-Am	2.10	Anglo-Am	325
2.13	Anglo-Am	2.13	Anglo-Am	325
2.94	Anglo-Am	2.94	Anglo-Am	325
0.84	Anglo-Am	0.84	Anglo-Am	325
0.88	Anglo-Am	0.88	Anglo-Am	325
1.44	Anglo-Am	1.44	Anglo-Am	325
2.54	Anglo-Am	2.54	Anglo-Am	325
0.49	Anglo-Am	0.49	Anglo-Am	325
0.29	Anglo-Am	0.29	Anglo-Am	325
0.38	Anglo-Am	0.38	Anglo-Am	325
0.88	Anglo-Am	0.88	Anglo-Am	325
1.94	Anglo-Am	1.94	Anglo-Am	325
1.92	Anglo-Am	1.92	Anglo-Am	325
1.65	Anglo-Am	1.65	Anglo-Am	325
0.68	Anglo-Am	0.68	Anglo-Am	325
1.89	Anglo-Am	1.89	Anglo-Am	325
1.26	Anglo-Am	1.26	Anglo-Am	325
0.75	Anglo-Am	0.75	Anglo-Am	325
2.54	Anglo-Am	2.54	Anglo-Am	325
<b>Zurich</b>				
1.325	Alp Suisse	1.325	Alp Suisse	325
1.820	Buerli	1.820	Buerli	325
1.400	B. Boveri	1.400	B. Boveri	325
1.				

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**WestLB International S.A.**

**Israel's Prices Rise**  
JERUSALEM, Oct. 21 (AP-DN).  
—Israel's wholesale price index registered 471.6 in September, up 1.5 per cent from August and up 19.8 per cent from September.

Agent  
**WestLB International S.A.**







Reds Seek Favorable Comparisons

Yankees Must Wait to End World Series Suffering

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Who else? The New York Yankees are on a life support and the Yankees are the Yankees.

Yankees manager Sparky Anderson compared his boys at length—position for position—with the best of the old Dodgers and the 1961 Yankees, the 1955 Brooklyn Dodgers, the 1927 Yankees.

Giants Get Cards' Crawford

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (UPI)—The San Francisco Giants and St. Louis Cardinals, working on a rainy day, yesterday announced a six-player deal in which catcher Dave Rader and outfielder Willie Crawford were the key figures.

Anderson resisted the urge to rank his team with the great Yankees teams, but compared the Reds with the Dodgers of the '50s, because, he said, he played in their minor league system in those years.

The message was fairly clear: The Reds don't think the present Yankees have a single player who could make their starting lineup.

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only one friendly thing to do: "We're going to lay it wide open from the start."

"We'll gamble on everything. Their outfielders are going to have to throw us out and if they don't, they'll be going home soon."

The Yankees already are grumbling among themselves, a characteristic of previous Martin teams. Elliott Maddox says he will need another offseason knee operation and that he is not pleased with the surgery the Yankees arranged last winter that left him with a still-wobbly hinge.

Rivers said he was annoyed that "the Yankees seem to think I'm a problem guy, a moody player. I don't know if all this 'talk' helps."

Ken Holtzman, however, has said little for weeks. For years he set a standard for bitterness against management in contract talks. After signing a five-year, \$14-million contract in August, his pitching fell off. Rumors here are that Holtzman, with his money in hand, is less than gung-ho about baseball.

Vets' Erving Is Set to Join 76ers

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Julius Erving, the Philadelphia 76ers' star, is set to join the Philadelphia 76ers.

At the same time, the Pistons announced that Marvin Barnes, a forward who had been suspended for failing to report to three practice sessions.

Rowe's trade to the Celtics reunited him with Sidney Wicks, who was obtained last week from the Portland Trail Blazers.

Center field: "Slider was very strong and a great hitter, but he can't do the things for you that Griffey can do with his speed."

Neither game four's 8:30 p.m. probable pitchers—the Reds' 15-7 Gary Nolan against 19-10 Ed Figueroa—nor the Reds' lust for a whitewash, was changed by yesterday's rain.

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Day No Longer Day of Rest for Former College Coach

by Neil Amdur A Fla. Oct. 21 (UPI)—Sunday afternoons in John McKay's world are professional football games.

Today in the aftermath of Sunday's penalty-filled game won by the Seattle Seahawks, there were 15 bad infractions.

Two losing seasons in 16 years at USC, where he was one of the college football's most successful coaches, to a new pro team that has lost all six regular season games and five of six exhibitions.

pro football. Nor does he feel he is a screwup, as he is being strongly in himself, a self-assessment that worked in California but does not sit well with some traditionalists who stress humility as the first priority on the ladder to success.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

Table with 4 columns: Team, Yds, Tds, Avg, TDs. Rows include American Conference and National Conference players like Houston Oilers, Baltimore Colts, etc.

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Walloped

S. France, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Australian Wallabies were defeated by a selection yesterday before the first test rugby union tour of South Africa.

King Bows in Tennis

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Oct. 21 (Reuters)—American Billie Jean King's comeback in major singles was wrecked here last night by young Australian Dianne Fromholtz, 6-2, 6-4.

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ON HOT ICE—Flames' Tom Lysiak is knocked off his skates by North Stars' Doug Hicks, to his left, and Tim Young while Flames' Eric Vail comes in to help his teammate.

Flyers Slip Into Court After Battles on NHL Ice

TORONTO, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Four Philadelphia Flyers were ordered yesterday to stand trial on various charges stemming from last spring's brawl during National Hockey League playoffs series against the Toronto Maple Leafs.

charged with possessing a dangerous weapon—a hockey stick—and assaulting a policeman.

Leads to a 4-4 tie with Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh's fourth goal in six games came at 8:18 as he shoveled Larry McDonald's pass into the right corner of the net past Pittsburgh netminder Dunc Wilson.

U.S. Surprises in Cup Soccer

SEATTLE, Oct. 21 (UPI)—Miro Bys and Julie Vee each scored second-half goals last night as the United States stunned Canada, 2-0, in the first World Cup soccer game played indoors.

three Canadians and kicked home a low 12-yarder to the left of diving goalie Tony Chursky.

At Denver, Don Marcotte's goal midway through the second period started Boston to a 2-0 lead, and the Bruins needed a hard-checking defense to hold off the Rockies for a 2-1 victory.

NHL Scoring

Wednesday's Games  
Los Angeles 4, N.Y. Rangers 2 (DeMarco 2, Murphy, Dionne, McEwen, Murdoch).

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